The WEEKLY Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE SPOTTED CAYUSE.

In the Overland Monthly for July we find the following report of an animal not entirely unknown to western travelers:

The author of the "Rale Rode" epic has turned his attention this month to the famous Cayuse, the glory of the red man and the torment of every white man, we suspect, who ever had the misfortune to bestride this plucky little horse. The poem is prefaced with the following note: "Among the fauna of Oregon the 'spotted cayuse' may be said to be "wrapt in the solitude of his own originality." He deserves a place in song and history, and to that end I contribute the enclosed:

THE SPOTTED CAYUSE.

"Now the government mule's an unprincipled steed,
And comes as near being a genuine ass
As any that isn't just exactly the breed;
But the crookedest thing that is loose upon grass—
A demon on wheels, and without an excuse—
Is an Oregon pony they call the cayuse.

"He's of Indian extraction—a savage at heart,
With an odor of *camas* and smoke of the camp,
That has scorned the dull life of the plough and the cart,
And is now and forever a vagabond tramp;
With a stomach so tough that he'll live and grow fat
On a Hudson Bay blanket, or piece of old hat.

"I bought a cayuse, in the days that are gone,
And I think he was rather too good for this world,
With his billowy mane, and those natty spots on,
And a tail like a pirate's black banner unfurled—
Ah I surely, his like never strayed among men,
And I piously trust that 'twill never again!

"He had nothing worth mention in matter of ears—
And it made him look saucy and rather unique—
For the Oregon youth chew them off, it appears,
And as long as *ears* last they can manage to stick
Through the tempest of 'spiking' that follows, of course,
Whenever they mount this ineffable horse.

"He would wave his hind-legs with a kind of war whoop,
If I tried to draw near with a rope in my hand,
And I ran till I wheezed like a babe with the croup,
But the frolicksome thing would not come to a stand;
And I dug a deep pit and with branches concealed,
Where the monster was trapped—but, Jehu! how he squeeled!

"Then he fought like a tiger, and wouldn't give in
To the touch of the saddle, until he was thrown
And choked with a chain; and it seemed like a sin,
As he limbered right out, and grew calm with a groan;
But his eye was half closed, and it shimmered a fire
That startled me quite with its terrible ire.

"O, he looked his disgust at the menial gear,
As he dropped like a butterfly rudely caressed;
And I pitied his plight, and was brushing a tear
That hung on my lash, like a traitor confessed,
When the beautiful fiend—'twas a neat little trick—
Made me swallow three teeth with a marvelous kick!

"From the uppermost rail of a very high fence
I slipped down on his back, and at first he was still
But I wasn't kept long in pangs of suspense,
When he started, and—well, I was forty days ill—

"We withhold the benediction contained in the concluding lines, it being a little too pointed and energetic for these columns. Whoever has become profoundly acquainted with the nature of a mustang, or native California horse, will not fail to appreciate all the points poetically set forth in the cayuse. As for the matter of slipping down from a rail fence on to his back, we know how it is ourselves; and we have a vivid remembrance of how it was afterward."

◆

THE CHERRY PIE.

[illegible] in May: what do I see?
White blossoms on my cherry-tree!
"Ah, flowers!" says I,
"By next July
I'll make myself a cherry pie.
Hi ho! hi ho! well pleased I see
White blossoms on my cherry tree."

'Tis rosy June: what do I see?
Green cherries on my cherry-tree!
"Poor things!" says I;
"But, by and by,
They'll be fit for a cherry-pie.
Hi ho! hi ho! well pleased I see
Green cherries on my cherry-tree."

'Tis warm July: what do I see?
Red cherries on my cherry-tree!
"Oh! now," say I,
"The time draws nigh
For me to make my cherry-pie.
Hi ho! hi ho! well pleased I see
Red cherries on my cherry-tree!"

But look again. What do I see?
Six robins on my cherry-tree!
"Poor chance," says I,
"Unless they fly,
I have to make my cherry-pie.
Hi ho! hi ho! ill pleased I see
Six robins on my cherry-tree."

But once again: what do I see?
Leaves only on my cherry-tree!
"Alas!" say I,
"I scarce can spy
One cherry for a cherry-pie!
Hi ho! hi ho! ill pleased I see
Leaves only on my cherry-tree."

◆

"Too Good Company for Me."

It was one evening last summer, when a lady, who belongs on the editorial staff of one of the leading dailies of New York, had been detained by the office duties until rather a late hour. Living on the Heights, in Brooklyn, but a short distance from Fulton ferry, it was not much of a venture to go home without escort, and so she started. On the boat, standing outside enjoying the refreshing breeze after the day's toil, she perceived a gentleman in rather close proximity to where she was leaning over the guards, but said nothing. "Are you alone?" said he, as the boat neared the slip. "No, sir, said the lady," and without further interruption, when the boat touched, she stepped off. "I thought you were not alone," said the fellow stepping to her side again. "I am not" replied the lady. "Why, I don't see any one—who is with you?" "God Almighty and the angels, sir—I'm never alone!" "You keep too good company for me, madam; good night," and he shot for a Fulton avenue car, then nearly a block away. The heroic woman was permitted to "keep to the right as the law directs," and enjoy that full measure of quiet satisfaction one always feels from keeping good company.

1776.

THE DECLARATION.

How it was Read and Received—The Ceremonies Attending its Reading in the Cities of the Country.

PHILADELPHIA.

[From the Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser, July 10, 1776.]

On Monday last, the 8th, the Committee of Safety and Committee of Inspection went in procession to the State House, where the Declaration of the Independency of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA was read to a very large number of the inhabitants of this city and county, which was received with general applause and heartfelt satisfaction. And in the evening our late King's coat of arms was brought from the Hall in the State House, and burnt amidst the acclamations of a crowd of spectators.

[From the Pennsylvania Gazette, July 10, 1776.]

On Monday last, at twelve o'clock, the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE was proclaimed at the State House in this city, in the presence of many thousand spectators, who testified their approbation by repeated acclamations.

NEW YORK.

[From the Pennsylvania Gazette, July 17, 1776.]

NEW YORK, July 15.—On Wednesday last the Congress' Declaration of the Independence of the United States of America was read at the head of each brigade of the Continental army posted in and near the city, and everywhere received with the utmost demonstrations of joy.

The same evening the equestrian statue of George III., erected in the year 1770, was thrown from its pedestal and broken in pieces, and we hear the lead wherewith this monument is made is to be run into bullets.

In pursuance of the Declaration of Independency a general gaol delivery, with respect to debtors, took place here on Wednesday.

[From the Pennsylvania Packet, July 15, 1776.]

NEW YORK, July 11.

* * * * * * *

On Wednesday last the Declaration of Independence was read at the head of each brigade of the Continental army posted at or near New York, and was everywhere received with loud huzzas and the utmost demonstrations of joy.

The same evening the equestrian statue of George III., which Tory pride and folly raised in the year 1770, was, by the sons of freedom, laid prostrate in the dust. The just desert of an ungrateful tyrant! The lead wherewith this monument was made is to be run into bullets, to assimilate with the brains of our infatuated adversaries, who, to gain a pepper corn have lost an empire.* *Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.*

A gentleman who was present at this ominous fall of leaden majesty, looking back to the original's hopeful beginning, pertinently exclaimed, in the language of the angel to Lucifer, "If thou be'st he! but ah, how fallen! how changed!"

TRENTON.

[From the Pennsylvania Packet, July 8, 1776.]

TRENTON, July 8.—The Declaration of Independence was this day proclaimed here, together with the new Constitution of the colony of late established, and the resolve of the Provincial Congress for continuing the administration of justice during the interim. The members of the Provincial Congress, the gentlemen of the committee, the officers and privates of the militia under arms, and a large concourse of the inhabitants attended on this great and solemn occasion. The Declaration and other proceedings were received with loud acclamations. The people are now convinced (of what we long since ought to have known) that our enemies have left us no middle way between perfect freedom and abject slavery. In the field, we hope, as well as in council, the inhabitants of New Jersey will be found ever ready to support the freedom and independence of the United States.

PRINCETON.

The Pennsylvania *Packet* for July 15, 1776, has the following extract of a letter from Princeton, dated the 10th inst:

"Last night Nassau Hall was grandly illuminated under a triple volley of musketry and universal acclamations for the prosperity of the United States. The ceremonies were conducted with the greatest decorum."

ANNAPOLIS, MD,

[From the Pennsylvania Packet, August 27, 1776.]

ANNAPOLIS, August 22—In convention, August 17, 1776:

AGREEABLE to the order of the day, the convention took into consideration the resolution of Congress declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, and thereupon *resolved unanimously*, that this convention will maintain the freedom and independency of the United States with their lives and fortunes.

By order of the convention.

G. DUVALL, Clerk.

BALTIMORE.

[From the Pennsylvania Packet, August 5, 1776]

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Yesterday, by order of the committee of this town, the Declaration of Independency of the United States of America was read at the court house to a numerous and respectable body of the militia and the company of artillery, and other principal inhabitants of the town and county, which was received with general applause and heartfelt satisfaction; and at night the town was illuminated, and at the same time the effigy of our late King was carted through the town and committed to the flames amidst the acclamations of many hundreds. The just reward of a tyrant.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

[From the Pennsylvania Packet, August 5, 1776.]

PORTSMOUTH (New Hampshire), July 20.—The day before yesterday (pursuant to an order from the Great and General Court of this State) the Independent Company under Colonel Sherburne; and the Light Infantry Company under Colonel Langdon, were drawn up on the parade, in their uniforms, when the Declaration of Independence from the Grand Continental Congress was read in the hearing of a numerous and respectable audience. The pleasing countenances of the many patriots present spoke a hearty concurrence in this interesting measure, which was confirmed by three huzzas, and all conducted in peace and good order.

* * * * *

WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

[From the Pennsylvania Gazette, August 17, 1776.]

WILLIAMSBURG, July 26.—Yesterday afternoon, agreeable to an order of the Hon. Privy Council, the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE was solemnly proclaimed at the capitol, the court house, and the palace, amidst the acclamations of the people, accompanied by firing of cannon and musketry, the several regiments of Continental troops having been paraded on that solemnity.

* * * * *

BOSTON.

[From the Pennsylvania Packet, August 5, 1776.]

BOSTON, July 25.—Thursday last, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Council, was proclaimed from the balcony of the State House in this town, the Declaration of the American Congress, absolving the United Colonies from their allegiance to the British Crown, and declaring them Free and Independent States. There were present on this occasion, in the Council Chamber, the Committee of Council, a number of the Honorable House of Representatives, the magistrates, ministers, selectmen, and other gentleman of Boston and the neighboring towns; also the commissioned officers of the Continental regiments stationed here, and other officers. Two of those regiments were under arms in King street, formed into three lines on the north side of the street, and in thirteen divisions, and a detachment from the Massachusetts Regiment of Artillery, with two pieces of cannon, was on their right wing. At one o'clock the Declaration was proclaimed by Colonel Thomas Crafts, which was received with great joy, expressed by three huzzas from a great concourse of people assembled on the occasion, after which, on a signal given, thirteen pieces of cannon were fired from the fort on Fort Hill, the forts at Dorchester Neck, the Castle Nantasket, and Point Alderton, likewise discharged their cannon. Then the detachment of artillery fired their cannon thirteen times, which was followed by the two regiments giving their fire from the thirteen divisions in succession. These fires corresponded to the number of American States united. The ceremony was closed by a proper collation to the gentlemen in the Council Chamber, during which the following toasts were given by the president of the Council, and heartily pledged by the company, viz.:

"Prosperity and perpetuity to the United States of America."

"The American Congress."

"The General Court of the State of Massachusetts Bay."

"General Washington, and success to the arms of the United States."

"The downfall of tyrants and tyranny."

"The universal prevalence of civil and religious liberty."

"The friends of the United States in all quarters of the globe."

The bells of the town were rung on this occasion, and undissembled festivity cheered and brightened every face. On the same evening the King's arms, and every sign with any semblance of it, whether crown, lion or crown, pestle and mortar, and crown, heart and crown, together with every sign that belonged to a Tory was taken down, and the latter made a general conflagration of in King steeet.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

[From Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet, Aug. 5, 1776.]

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *July Session*, 1776.

Whereas, The General Congress of the United States of America, by the resolutions of the 4th inst., after enumerating many of the various acts by which George the Third King of Great Britain had demonstrated his intention to establish an *absolute* tyranny over the said States, have declared that "A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which defines a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a *free* people, and have further declared that the said States are, and ought of right to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved:" Which said resolution hath been approved and solemnly published by order of this General Assembly. *It is therefore voted and resolved*, that if any person within this State shall under any pretence of preaching or praying, or in any other way and manner whatever, acknowledge or declare the said King to be our rightful Lord and Sovereign, or shall pray for the success of his Arms, or that he may vanquish or overcome all his enemies, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall therefore be presented by the Grand Jury of the county where the offence shall be committed, to the Supreme Court of the same county, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay, as a fine to and for the use of this State, the sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS lawful money, and pay all costs of prosecution; and shall stand committed to gaol until the same be satisfied: and that a copy of this act be inserted in the *Newport* and *Providence* newspapers.

A true copy.

WITNESS: HENRY WARD, Sec.

THE DECLARATION

Of the Deputies of Pennsylvania, met in Provincial Conference at Philadelphia, June 24, 1776.

[From Postscript to Dunlap's Packet, July 1, 1776.]

WHEREAS, George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c., in violation of the principles of the British constitution, and of the laws of justice and humanity, hath by an accumulation of oppressions unparalleled in history, excluded the inhabitants of this with the other American Colonies from his protection; and, whereas, he hath paid no regard to any of our remonstrances and dutiful petitions for redress of our complicated grievances, but hath lately purchased foreigners to assist in enslaving us, and hath excited the savages of this country to carry on a war against us, as also the negro to embrue their hands in the blood of their masters, in a manner unpractised by civilized nations; and moreover have lately insulted our calamities by declaring that he will show us no mercy until he has subdued us; and whereas, the obligations of allegiance (being reciprocal between a king and his subject) are now dissolved on the side of the colonists by the despotism and declaration of said king insomuch that it now appears that loyalty to him is treason against the good people of this country;

AND WHEREAS not only the Parliament, but there is reason to belive too many of the people of Great Britain have concurred in the aforesaid arbitrary and unjust proceedings against us; and whereas the public virtue of this Colony (so essential to liberty and happiness) must be endangered by a future political union with a dependancy upon a Crown and nation so lost to justice, patriotism, and magnanimity. WE, THE DEPUTIES of the people of Pennsylvania, assembled in FULL Provincial Conference for the purpose of forming a plan for executing the resolve of Congress from the 15th of May last, for suppressing all the authority in this province derived from the Crown of Great Britain, and for establishing a Government upon the authority of the people only, DO in this public manner, in behalf of ourselves, and with the approbation, authority and consent of our constituents, UNANIMOUSLY declare our willingness to concur in a vote of the Congress, declaring the UNITED COLONIES FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES: Provided the forming the government and the regulation of the internal police of this commonwealth, be always reserved to the people of the said Colony; but we do farther call upon the nations of Europe, and appeal to the great Arbiter and Governor of the empires of the World to witness for us, that this Declaration did not originate in ambition, or in an impatience of lawful authority, but that we were driven to it in obedience to the first principles of nature by the oppressions and cruelties of the aforesaid King and Parliament of Great Britain, as the only possible measure that was left us to preserve and establish our liberties, and to transmit them inviolate to posterity.

Signed by order of the Conference:

THOMAS McKEAN, PRES.

LETTER

Of the Hon. Thomas McKean, Respecting the Declaration of Independence.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16. 1817.

Messrs. William McKarkle & Son:

GENTLEMEN: Several applications having been recently made to state the errors which I had observed and often mentioned in the publication of the names of the members of Congress, who declared in favor of the Independence of the United States on the 4th of July, 1776—I have not at present sufficient health and leisure to reply severally to each application. There can be but one correct statement of facts. One public statement, therefore, through the press will serve the purpose of the gentlemen who have made the request, and may also give satisfaction to the minds of others who have turned their thoughts upon the subject. If I am correct in my statement it may be of use for future historians, if not, my errors can be readily corrected. I wish, therefore, by means of your paper, to make the following statement of the facts within my knowledge relative to the subject of inquiry.

On Monday, the 1st day of July, 1776, the arguments in Congress for and against the Declaration of Independence having been exhausted and the measure fully considered, the Congress resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole; the question was put by the chairman, and all the States voted in the affirmative except Pennsylvania, which was in the negative, and Delaware, which was equally divided. Pennsylvania at that time had seven members, viz: John Morton, Benjamin Franklin, James Wilson, John Dickinson, Robert Morris, Thomas Welling and Charles Humphreys. All were present on the first of July, and the three first named voted for the Declaration of Independence, the remaining four against it. The State of Delaware had three members, Cæsar Rodney, George Read and myself. George Read and I were present. I voted for it, George Read against it. When the President resumed the chair, the chairman of the committee of the whole made his report, which was not acted upon until Thursday, the Fourth of July. In the meantime I had written to press the attendance of Cæsar Rodney, the third delegate from Delaware, who appeared early on that day at the State House, in his place. When the Congress assembled, the question was put on the report of the Committee of the Whole and approved by every State. Of the members from Pennsylvania, the three first, as above, voted in the affirmative, and the two last in the negative. John Dickinson and Robert Morris were present and did not take their seats that day. Cæsar Rodney for the State of Delaware, voted with me in the affirmative, and George Read in the negative.

Some months after this, I saw printed publications of the names of those gentlemen who had, as it was said, voted for the Declaration of Independence, and observed that my own name was omitted. I was not a little surprised at, nor could I account for the omission, because I knew that on the 24th of June preceding, the deputies from the committees of Pennsylvania assembled in Provincial Conference, held at the Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia which had met on the 18th and chosen their president, had unanimously declared their unwillingness to concur in a vote of the Congress, declaring the limited Colonies Free and Independent States, and had ordered their declaration to be signed, and their President to deliver it into Congress, which, accordingly, I did the day following. I knew also that a regiment of associators, of which I was colonel, had at the end of May before unanimously made the same declaration.

These circumstances were mentioned at the time to the gentlemen of my acquaintance. The error remained uncorrected until the year 1781, when I was appointed to publish the laws of Pennsylvania, to which I prefixed the Declaration of Independence, and inserted my own name with the names of my colleagues. Afterwards, in 1797, when the late A. J. Dallas, Esq., then Secretary of the Commonwealth, was appointed to publish an edition of the laws, on comparing the names published as subscribed to the Declaration of Independence, he observed a variance; and the omission in some publications of the name of Thomas McKean. Having procured a certificate from the Secretary of the State that the name of Thomas McKean was affixed in his own handwriting to the original Declaration of Independence, though omitted in the Journal of Congress, Mr. Dallas then requested an explanation of this circumstance from me, and from my answer to this application the following extracts were taken and published by Mr. Dallas in the appendix to the first volume of his edition to the laws.

"For several years past I have been taught to think less [un] favorably of skepticism than formerly. So many things have been misrepresented, misstated, erroneously printed (with seeming authenticity) under my own eye, as in my opinion to render those who doubt of everything not altogether inexcuseable. The publication of the Declaration of Independence on the 4th day of July, 1776, as printed in the journals of Congress, vol. 2, page 242, &c., and also in the acts of most public bodies since, so far as respects the names of the delegates as deputies who made that declaration, has led to the above reflection. By the printed publication referred to it would appear as if the fifty-five gentlemen, whose names are there printed, and none other, were on that day personally present in Congress and assenting to the Declaration, whereas the truth is otherwise.

"The following gentlemen were not members on the Fourth of July, 1776, namely: Matthew Thornton, Benjamin Rush, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, and George Ross, Esquires. The five last named were not chosen delegates until the 20th of that month; the first not until the 12th day of September following; nor did he take his seat in Congress until the 4th of November, which was four months after. The journal of Congress, volume 2, pages 277 and 442, as well as those of the Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, page 53, and of the General Assembly of New Hampshire, establish these facts. Although the six gentlemen named had been very active in the American cause, and some of them, to my own knowledge, warmly in favor of its independence previous to the day on which it was declared, yet I personally know that none of them were in Congress on that day.

"Modesty should not rob a man of his just honor, when by that honor his modesty cannot be offended. My name is not in printed journals of Congress, as a party to the Declaration of Independence, and this like an error in the first correction, has vitiated most of the subsequent publications, and yet the fact is that I was then a member of Congress for the State of Delaware, was personally present in Congress, and voted in favor of Independence on the 4th of July, 1776, and signed the Declaration after it had been engrossed on parchment, where my name, in my own handwriting, still appears. Henry Wisner, of the State of New York, was also in Congress and voted for Independence.

"I do not know how the mis-statement in the printed journals has happened. The manuscript public journal has no names annexed to the Declaration of Independence, nor has the secret journal, but it appears by the latter that on the 19th day of July, 1776, the Congress directed that it should be engrossed on parchment, and signed by every member, and that it was so produced on the 2d of August and signed. This is interlined in the secret journal in the handwriting of Charles Thompson, Esq., the secretary. The present Secretary of State of the United States and myself have lately inspected the journals and seen this: "'The journal was first printed by Mr. John Dunlap in 1778, and probably copies, with the names they signed to it, were printed in August, 1776, and that, Mr. Dunlap printed the names for one of them.'"

Your most obedient servant,
THOS. McKEAN.

◆

A Novel Ship.

The Nashua Telegraph says that two mechanics have been for ten days building a small experimental ship there, which will be launched, when complete, in the Nashua river, and make a trial trip. It is of thirty-two feet beam, and of eight feet depth of hold, and its popularity is in its propelling power, whice is thus described:

"The propelling power is to be a turbine wheel set at the bottom of a flume rising five feet from the ship's bottom. The water enters the flume from the ship's sides, just below the water line. This opening is provided with a valve to prevent the water from returning when the ship lurches in a rough sea. How is the water to leave the ship? asks every one. From the bottom of the flume near the turbine wheel, a tunnel eighteen inches in diameter extends along the ship's bottom to the extreme stern.

"This tunnel is to be constructed as to constitute a vacuum, and is to be supplied with a set of revolving fans to accelerate the egress of the water, and with valves to prevent the inflowing of the water from the stern. The water in the flume will have a head of five feet, furnishing a power of nine horses. Now the inventor, who is one of the workmen, expects to secure one hundred revolutions of the screw before the other valve in the tunnel is reached by the overflowing current of water, or a rate of speed equal to five miles an hour.

"A moving vessel always makes a trough in the sea at the stern, and the faster the vessel moves the greater the trough. This trough will lessen to a considerable extent the pressure on the outer tunnel valve, and the remaining force necessary to overcome the pressure, open the valve and release the water, is expected to be created by the movement of the vessel itself. The principle is that which will empty the bowl of a common clay pipe drawn rapidly through the water. Once in motion, the ship is expected to attain a rate of speed only equalled by the power of the turbine."

◆

A FRENCH physician has investigated the effect of smoking on thirty-eight boys, between the ages of nine and fifteen, who were addicted to the habit. Twenty-seven presented distinct symptoms of nicotine poison. In twenty-two there were serious disorders of the circulation, indigestion, dullness of intellect, and a marked appetite for strong drinks; in three there was heart affection; in eight decided detorioration of blood; in twelve there was frequent epistaxis; ten had disturbed sleep, and four had ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth.

VARIETIES.

"THE dearest spot on earth," it is said, is the store where they don't advertise.

IN six years Mr. Bergh has achieved 168 convictions on charges of cruelty to animals.

A CURIOUS disease is affecting the cows in Baltimore, beginning with an inflammation of the eyes and resulting in blindness.

A YOUNG woman residing in Newburg, N. Y., distrusting the doctors, vaccinated herself in five places, and ultimately concluded that the small-pox would have been preferable.

MRS. SAMUEL COLT, of Hartford, widow of the famous inventor of revolving arms, is about to erect a costly monument, it is said, over the neglected grave of ex-Governor Seymour.

AN effort is making in Philadelphia to erect a statue to the memory of Martha Washington, in Chestnut street, beside that of George Washington, the amount to be extended for the purpose $20,000 is to be raised by $1 subscriptions.

WE saw Vic and Tennie yesterday, says the New York Star, in a new rig. They wore yellow linen overdresses, and fancy straw hats with wide black ribbons. They looked neat and exceedingly stylish—in fact, not to put too fine a point on it, gallus.

"TELL that man to take off his hat in court," said a judge, the other morning, to an officer. The offender, who turned out to be a lady, wearing the fashionable sailor hat, indignantly exclaimed, "I am no man, sir!" "Then," said his honor, "I am no judge."

SAVANNAH papers complain of pickpockets who rob ladies' pockets "as clean as a developer ever swept a State treasury." The "developer" is the sort of a person who goes down South to "develope the resources of the country" by picking up any stray offices or anything else that may happen to be laying around loose.

A RURAL New York youth lately went to claim his bride and conduct her to the altar, only to find that she had eloped and married another fellow the previous night. He did not tear his hair any, but just remarked, "By Jove, I'm glad she was married last night instead of to-night, if she is of that disposition."

THE latest experiment with kerosene oil was the trial of its effects on a two-year old negro child at Wilmington, N. C. A negro boy ten or twelve years of age was passing along with a can of kerosene oil, and seeing the child playing in the street, caught it, and deliberately holding open its mouth, made it swallow a considerable quantity of the oil. At last accounts the child was very low, and not expected to recover, its mouth being in a horrible condition, and its stomach badly swollen.

THOSE who are compelled to "hurry up their cakes" may find the following variety, prepared for various callings, convenient to select from: The best cake for prize-fighter, pound cake; the most suitable for carpenters, plane cake; the most relished by loafers, sponge cake; the most palatable to boatmen, currant cake; the most acceptable to hangmen, drop cake; the best for farmers, seed cake; the kind indulged in by surgeons, cup cake; the most healthy for plumbers, plum cake; the debtor's cake, short cake; the gardner's cake, the hoe cake; the one for summer use, the cake of ice; the one for discount, an oat cake; a cake not enjoyed by any one, a stomach ache.

BEN. SAWYER, a negro murderer, who was hanged at Evansville, Ind., on the 26th instant, received a letter from a fellow convict a few days before he was executed. The writer took a philosophical and cheerful view of Ben's case and exhorted him to pray and be forgiven. "I stand," said he this day a redeemed Christian from sin. I believe if I hadn't killed that old stage-driver I would be in hell to-day." This gives suggestion of a new and interesting means of regeneration which one may hope will not become fashionable.

A WORTHY young lady of Mississippi made four unsuccessful attempts to drown herself in the Mississippi at Memphis, last week. She was rescued on each occasion. Cruel treatment of relatives and pecuniary distress was the cause for her repeated attempts at self-destruction. The Memphis Avalanche says: "She has been furnished a room at the jail, where she will be allowed to remain until such time as she may procure employment, or transportation to some relatives in Alabama. In the meantime, if any of our numerous benevolent societies are in want of a good object upon which to expend their surplus sympathy and cash, they can find a most worthy one in the person of this lady at the jail."

ONE of the most curious wills ever made was by an Englishman, at Montgaillard, in 1822, thus quoted in Once a Week: "It is my will that any one of my relations who shall presume to shed tears at my funeral shall be disinherited. He, on the other hand, who laughs the most heartily shall be sole heir. I order that neither the church nor my hearse shall be hung with black cloth, but that, on the day of my burial the hearse and church shall be decorated with flowers and green boughs. Instead of the tolling of bells, I will have drums, fiddles and fifes. All musicians of Montgaillard and its environs shall attend the funeral. Fifty of them shall open the procession with hunting tunes, waltzes and minuets."

ONE of the St. Louis Mrs. Jellybys goes down to the police station every Sunday morning, and assists in lecturing the poor devils scooped in here by the police over night. She dropped in as usual last Sunday' picked out a subject and went for him. She said she was glad to see him sober once, as she could see by his looks that he was not often so; urged him to reform and lead a different life, and added an assurance that if he neglected the warning he would catch h—l Columbia in the next world just as surely as the police judge would give him next morning. A few minutes later, she saw that man seize a Bible and prayer-book and proceed to open the regular service of the day, and learned, on inquiry, that he was a regular preacher, invited for the purpose. It is generally surmised that she doesn't take so much interest in police stations now as she once did.

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*Lord Clare in the House of Commons declared that a pepper-corn in acknowledgement of Britain's right to tax America was of more importance than millions without it.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 8, 1871.

The fighting at Corea between Commodore **Rodgers** and the Kang Noe people would seem to indicate that we are going to have a brush with China. There will have to be a great deal of apologizing or a war, one or the other.

It is with regret we learn that Major **John O. James** declines the nomination for Senator tendered him by the Democracy of the Second (Philadelphia) District. We presume that his extensive business relations prevents him from devoting the time in case of an election, but hope he may be induced to reconsider his decision, and lead the Democrats of that District to victory, which we believe can be done under his candidacy.

The *Gazette* is again distressed about the finances of the city of New York, which is governed by Democrats. We believe that it has studiously refused to correct its mis-statement of the debt of the city. It is really less than the debt of Philadelphia, a city about half the size, which is governed by the Radical party. The *Gazette* should first relieve itself by reducing its exaggeration of the debt of New York fifty millions at least.

The Kuklux exist at Sharon Springs, N. Y., and the President is requested to send on his troops. A few nights ago a respectable colored man, **Daniel A. Brown**, the owner of a small house, was visited by an unknown party, when his house was taken from its foundation and thrown into the back-yard, leaving the building a total wreck. When the Present-Taker gets tired loafing and banqueting at Long Branch, we hope he will investigate.

Is Mr. **Dilworth** satisfied with the severity of the punishment of the two commissioners? They have been degraded in the fullest sense, by being sent to the work house instead of the jail, placed at menial employment among the most abandoned and desperate characters, locked in their cells at a given hour and denied every privilege not accorded to the most vicious and dangerous criminals. Surely the vengence of the prosecution should be glutted in surveying their situation.

Now what will the Radical papers say about Gen. **Sherman**'s last speech? The one he delivered a few days since at the commencement of the Georgetown College. The grand Radical idea is to convince the people of the North that the South are still meditating a disruption of the Union. General **Sherman** in the course of his address declared it to be just as likely that such an attempt would come from the North as from the South. Will the *Gazette* again insist that he should not "go poking about questions he don't understand?

It is to be regretted that the discussion of so important a matter as the removal of the iron rails from Liberty street, now used by the Pennsylvania railroad, had not been conducted by those more immediately interested in this city n a higher tone and better spirit. The style and language were objectionable, exhibiting inexperience and unnecessary irritability, which gave Mr. **Thomson** great advantage in his answers, and furnished him an opportunity of intrenching himself in his position in consequence of these blunders. It was a matter of grave discussion when these tracks were laid, the seal of the city is attached to the contract, and whether injurious or not, cannot be wrenched by violence. When amicable agreement fails, legal authority only can be called upon to decide.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

We are inclined to believe that Japan has committed the greatest mistake that is possible to be committed by any nation. Having been smitten with a desire to know how to raise cabbages and potatoes, the Tycoon dispatched a special mission to this country to secure a man who understood the business and teach the Japanese idea how to sow turnips, plow corn, etc. The special mission negotiated with and secured the Hon. **Horace Capron**, Commissioner of Agriculture.

This mistake, we will confess' was natural. The Japanese naturally think that men are raised to office in this country on account of their fitness for the position. Mr. **Capron** being the highest Agricultural officer in the land they at once concluded he must be a sort of a **Titan** in the art of tilling the soil. Whereas the probabilities are that he is just sufficiently versed in things agricultural to be able to technically distinguish between a flock of sheep and seven acres of backward rye.

The sad experience that Japan is about to go through, should also be a warning to this country. It should say in thunder tones to all future administrations not to appoint incompetent men to office. This reprehensible practice has perhaps doomed Japan to years of profitless toiling.

There was one man in this country who could have delivered instructions to the Japanese from an agricultural stand point. Need we say that we refer to the great and good **Horace Greeley**? He not only has a thorough knowledge of the science of raising pumpkins, but has besides all the other modern improvements. Suppose, now, that Mr. **Greeley** was the Tycoon's head farmer and it was necessary to send written instructions into the more distant provinces. All that Mr **Greeley** would have to do would be to write. There would be no necessity for a translation, for the Japanese can read Mr. **Greeley**'s hand writing on the wall, or any place else, just as readily as any other nationality in the world. There would be a saving in this; and economy is the first step toward successful agriculture. The Tycoon's great mistake was in not selecting Mr. **Greeley**.

THE CRIMES OF COMMUNISM.

Day by day the developments go on, showing that the great Paris insurrection was not the work of a few fanatical would-be reformers, but the actual result of a world-wide conspiracy, which indulges in the Utopian dream of setting up a "Universal Social Republic," a government in which crime and licentiousness is to become the rule, and order and virtue the exception.

It is not easy to trace the "International" back to its true and exact origin. It is thought, however, that it was first organized in its present form at the time of the great International Exposition at Paris in the year 1862; but it is probable that the movement originated much earlier than this in the form of secret political societies organized in different parts of Europe for revolutionary purposes, although the first steps for the formation of an International society may have been taken in 1862. This, at least, is the opinion of M. **Favre**, who has doubtless given the matter much study, and as there has always been a number of secret political societies in existence throughout Europe, and as they were all working for the attainment of a common end, their consolidation under one name and direction could not have been difficult of accomplishment at a time when the opening of the Exposition of 1862 afforded a convenient pretext for the assembling of the revolutionary leaders of Europe at the French capital.

The organization has grown so rapidly under its present form of organization, and it has branched out and ramified over all Europe; and the United States is not free from its contaminating touch. In Europe the society is vast in its proportions, terrifying in its influences and its power is to be dreaded. How far it is true that the universal *Carbonari* of all nations, known by whatever name you please to call it, rules in the International, is not easy of determination at present, but certain it is that there was the most perfect method in the apparent madness of the Paris Commune.

What is the precise object of the "International?" Opinions widely differ as to the answer to this question. To sum their superficial creed up in three words, it is this: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." This is the shibboleth of every revolutionary movement of the past century, and in the mouths of the men who most commonly employ it, as meaningless as the "Bower of Sweet Love," or "Haven of Rest," over the doorways of reeking brothels in the slums of the city. A far more appropriate motto in the one case would be "Revolution, Anarchy, Ruin." There are perhaps some well meaning but impracticable theorists, who anticipate the establishment of the universal *Republique Sociale*, and dream of plenty, peace and prosperity for all men under its benificent institutions; but with the mass of those who follow the guidance of the revolutionary leaders, the words so freely used have a different significance. Liberty means the abolition of all social or legal restrictions which require of men to abstain from pursuing their own inclinations without any regard to the rights of others and the general well being of society. To them Equality means a general leveling of all social distinctions and an equal distribution of lands and accumulated wealth among those who labor. Fraternity means what we have lately seen in Paris, when a debate in Council usually ended in an order from the majority that the refractory minority be taken out and summarily executed. The means by which "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" are to be obtained show how dangerous to the well-being of society, are all attempts to carry them out. In a manifesto put forth by the "International" at the Nuremburg session in 1868 it is declared that society must be reorganized—*i. e.*, disorganized—and that an equal distribution of wealth must be effected. "All the great indispensable means of existence, as lands, mines, machines and means of communication, must be the common property of all, and must be made so gradually. Nothing can reasonably be private property but the product of labor—one's own labor."

The church itself, the corner stone of civilization, is looked upon by these Socialists merely as a means for swindling mankind. In their own words, the leaders of the "International" say: "The alliance declares itself atheist. It seeks the abolition of worship, the substitution of science for faith, of human for divine justice, and the abolition of marriage."

Shall this *Republique Sociale* be established? This is a question which even we may begin to ask one another in this country, in view of the utterances of the leading politicians of the east, who are trying to corrupt the social morals of the land—in view of the degraded pulpits, the prostituted lyceums and the journals, which have proclaimed against the sacredness of the nuptial bond and degraded religion to the mere level of an occupation.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Some time since we adverted to this subject in these columns. The subject, we notice, is one that is now exciting more than ordinary interest in various places in the country. It is to be hoped that the founding of the Polytechnic University in Brooklyn, New York, will be followed by the institution of similar places of instruction in other localities.

The greatest want of the United States in the line of education is the want of schools which offer opportunities for acquiring a training of the highest order in all these varied branches of applied science. In this we are so far behind European nations, that the bare thought is a sufficient argument why such schools should be at once established.

To properly and frankly admit the truth of this assertion, it is necessary to bear in mind the great difference which exists between the average knowledge of a community as a whole, and the knowledge of the most advanced students. So far as a general knowledge of elementary principles of applied science is concerned and a familiarity with their simple results they are more general in this country than in any other. But we lack in technical instruction.

The wonderful practical skill, the mechanical ingenuity and the rapid and successful boldness of American engineering has long been the wonder as well as the admiration of European scientists. Here we have knowledge in the concrete —in Europe they have reduced it to the abstract. The abstract idea of knowledge—or rather abstract instruction in knowledge, and the useful branches of information, is what we need in this country.

We are a nation of general ideas, which are also practical ones. Every ditch-digger is an engineer, whose ideas come from intuition instead of education and due instruction. The happy vigor of American intellect invents in the absence of a text. We may almost say that so general is the crude idea of polytechnics with the average American, that men become Jacks-of-all-trades, but unhappily they make themselves master of none. This is one of the grand triumphs of our educational system. But we want to go further. We want to improve even upon "the European plan."

Our true progress in knowledge requires that we should not only acquire a general idea of the lower branches of science, which we already possess to an eminent degree, but the higher branches should be popularized, and the acquirement of the same should be made accessible to all, and the advance thus be made incessant in the direction of the higher plane of information. Let us do this and the experience of each generation of students will be handed down to the next in succession until finally we will have harmonized the popular and the exclusive, and built up a national education that will be the true counterpart of those grand free political institutions that once stood the wonder and the envy of the world alike.

We have long been in the habit of sneering at "theoretical knowledge," a thing in which we are peculiarly deficient. There was perhaps a time when such sneers would have been justifiable, but that is past.

To illustrate our idea we give the subjoined from a cotemporary. Our soil has rich veins of minerals and precious ores. But almost every dollar of gold and silver we produce cost us $1 05. On a vein of five miles in length we dig fifty separate shafts and exhaust the most gigantic steam engines over constructed in pumping water a mile uphill, where it is not wanted, when at half the expense of the shaft we might build a tunnel out of which the water would flow of its own accord to the very place where its value is almost priceless. We, the nation of practical science, dig from the bowels of the earth in the Salt Lake Valley the richest known silver ores, and transport them hundreds of miles by rail to Freiberg in Saxony, in order to get the silver out. Yet the art and science of mining is one of the few branches to which we have begun to devote serious study.

But we might fill volumes without exhausting the endless variety of evidence showing the urgent necessity, the national importance, of the early foundation of a Polytechnic University of the highest aims, the most exhaustive studies and most comprehensive scope. Let us hope that the urgency of the need will prove the best incentive to its early satisfaction.

NO CAUSE FOR UNEASINESS.

It is authoritatively stated in Washington that the British Minister, Sir **Edward Thornton**, has informed Secretary **Fish** that, as far as the action of Her Majesty's naval officers or of those of the Canadian Government is concerned, there is no cause for anxiety to the citizens of the United States engaged in the fisheries in the neighborhood of the British provinces, so long as they do not sregard the laws upon the subject still n force; that the tenor of the instructions issued to those officers both by Her Majesty's Government and by that of the Dominion are of the most liberal nature; that though they continue to hold the opinion that under the treaty of 1818 the United States fishermen are prohibited from frequenting colonial ports and harbors for any other purpose than for shelter, repairing damages, purchasing wood and obtaining water, such prohibition will not be enforced during the present season; and that they will be allowed to enter Canadian ports for the purposes of trade and of transshipping fish and procuring supplies; that they will not be prevented from fishing outside of the three mile limit within bays the mouths of which are more than six miles wide.

Sir **Edward Thornton**, instructed by his Government, expresses the hope, however, that citizens of the United States will, on their part, contribute to the prevention of untimely collisions by refraining from encroaching for the purpose of fishing upon those waters from which by the treaty of 1818, and by the laws of Great Britain and Canada, they are excluded, until the legislation for insuring to them the privileges and immunities agreed upon by the treaty of the 8th of May, 1871, shall have been carried out.

PIETY AND POLITICS.

Rev. J. P. **Newman** of the Metropolitan M. E. Church of Washington, D. C., is one of those preachers who thinks more of providing for himself and friends the good things of this world, rather than expounding the gospel and converting sinners. So in behalf of "Brother" **Harlan**, Senator from Iowa, he writes the following:

[Confidential.]

Washington, D. C., April 25, 1871.

Dear Brother: As a mutual friend, I drop you a few earnest words in behalf of Senator Harlan's re-election to the United States Senate. You know the importance of early and earnest action. The members elected to the next Legislature elect the next Senator. It is, therefore, necessary that the right men be nominated, and hence attention must be given to the primary meetings.

I am glad to say to you that Senator Harlan is regular in his attendance on church, and his influence is in the right direction. I know personally that he stands high with the Administration, and has influence with the President, and is held in high esteem by his fellow-Senators. His speech on San Domingo has given him an elevation few Senators enjoy. Hoping that you will in all suitable ways interest yourself for Mr. Harlan, I am, truly yours, J. P. Newman.

When Senator **Harlan** was first elected to Congress he was poor in this world's goods, now he is rich—the most of which he acquired during the time he acted as Secretary of the Interior under **Lincoln**. He has been repeatedly accused of prostituting his office and of jobbing in the Senate by his own party papers, but he has never condescended to notice them. It is not at all strange that such a character should have the endorsement of a political preacher such as Dr. **Newman** has proved himself to be.

"ADMIRABLE."

We hear a great deal said by the Radical leaders about the admirable financial system of the country. This admirable system bleeds the people annually in taxes to the amount of $800,000,000. In fact a revenue of $250,000,000 annually would fully meet all requirements for Federal purposes if the government were economically administered, and reduce the principle of the debt $25,000,000 a year besides. The interest charge is now about $111,000,000, and after this year it ought not to exceed $105,000,000. The charge for pensions is about $28,000,000, and probably will not be much less for several years. By reducing the military establishment to a strictly peace footing and disbanding the noble army of office-holders, the ordinary expenditures might be brought down to $80,000,000. The allowance of 33⅓ per cent. is ample to cover the increased expenditures on account of inflation and additional civil service necessary for the collection of internal revenues. We have then a total of $213,000,000 actually required for all purposes and a revenue of $250,000,000 would give a margin of $37,000,000 to cover contingencies and discharge the principal of the debt. This "admirable system" the Radicals do not propose to interfere with. To reduce the taxes would prevent them from growing rich so rapidly as at present. Hence they propose to keep up the system of high taxes.

THE TREATY IN ENGLAND.

Now that the treaty of the Joint High Commission is ratified by both the contracting parties, the next thing in order will be the appointment of the Courts of Arbitration provided for by the terms of the treaty, who will then begin the real work of settling the claims held by the citizens of the two countries.

Even now it is hinted that there will be a larger amount of claims preferred by British subjects than by Americans against England, and that in the long run we will have to pay more than we get. The treaty was fully championed by the Administration, and it will have to bear the burden of all the disappointed claimants on this side of the water.

The New England States were largely interested in the Alabama claims, and if the holders are largely cut out of them it may have the effect of working **Grant**'s defeat for a re-nomination; for New England does not permit her pocket to be touched with impunity. Massachusetts already objects to the fishery part of the treaty, as do the Provinces. On this point the differences seem to be irreconcilable, and it may yet become necessary to subjugate Massachusetts and Canada before they will allow an application of the treaty.

HIS NAME IS HAINES.

If the following announcement from Washington city does not astonish some folks hereabouts they are hard to arouse. The idea of **Haines** managing Western Pennsylvania or anything else, is good, positively refreshing. He could not even manage the *Gazette*, which is about the easiest thing to run in Western or Eastern Pennsylvania. We hope for the sake of the Treasury he may manage the customs himself.

The appointment of William J. Haines, of Pittsburgh, as Commissioner of Customs, creates considerable surprise among the Pennsylvania politicians in this city, inasmuch as Senators Scott and Cameron, Governor Geary and prominent Pennsylvania politicians urged the appointment of D. R. B. Nevin, of Cumberland county. The explanation given in official circles for the selection of Haines is that he is editor of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* and can manage the western part of the State without any difficulty. Then Frederick Watts, of Carlisle, is to be appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, and that will conciliate Central Pennsylvania. The eastern part of the State has been intrusted to Colonel Forney; so that the administration seems confident that without the assistance of either Cameron or Scott the Keystone State is secure for the republican party at the next Presidential election.

THE INCOME TAX.

The revenue collectors have given notice that all persons failing to pay the tax assessed upon their incomes within the time prescribed by law, which expired June 30, will be subject to the penalties.

A letter written by Commissioner of Internal Revenue **Pleasanton** to **Miron Winslow**, the Secretary of the Anti-Income Tax Association of New York, clearly defines what the legal penalties are, and the manner in which they must be enforced.

The commissioner writes that if any person neglects to pay the amount of income tax assessed against him within ten days of the time appointed by law for its payment, the collector must then serve him with a notice, demanding the payment of said tax, together with a fee of twenty cents, and four cents for each mile necessarily travelled in serving the notice. If the person receiving this notice neglects to pay the tax, with the fee and mileage within ten days from the reception of such notice, the penalty of five per cent, will then be added.

The Washington *Patriot* thinks it due the President to say, that he was able to tear himself away from the society and instruction of **Tom Murphy** at Long Branch for forty-eight hours, and to appear at the White House during that time, though much disgusted with its atmosphere and surroundings. He thinks of ordering Congress to establish a summer, a winter, and a wandering capital for the rest of his term of office, so as to be quite comfortable, and always have a government at his elbow, which he and his aide-de-camp, General **Porter**, can "run," with the assistance of counsel from General **Cameron**. Since the 1st of June, the President has passed three days in Washington, and drawn $2,083 33 for that immense service to the nation, or nearly $700 a day, which is not bad, considering his extraordinary labors in making partisan appointments.

An exchange describes a novel steam craft, built to compete for the prize of one hundred thousand dollars offered by New York State for the best mode of steam navigation for canals: The advantages claimed for this boat over others is that there is no lifting of the water, and, as a consequence, speed is obtained with less expenditure of power. She has no rudder, and is guided by the action of the propelling wheel, which is attached to an upright shaft. Instead of the usual revolving paddle wheel, this boat is propelled by a rotary, and its direction is changed at will by an eccentric attached to the wheel shaft, which can be changed in any direction as desired. The boat is so completely under the control of the steersman that it can be turned round and round, as if upon a pivot.

Colonel P. T. Sayre, of Alabama, was examined for two hours and a half by the Ku Klux Committee on Friday. He denied the statement heretofore made to the committee by another witness that at the time Governor-elect **Lindsay** was in Montgomery, whither he went to be inaugurated, that there were armed Democrats, or any other armed men, for the purpose of intimidating Governor Smith, who refused to yield the Gubernatorial chair, or any of his friends. The only armed men in that city were a company of United States troops. He had traveled in his business of a lawyer over portions of the State and found everything quiet and peaceable.

The Democrats of Arkansas, who have had no regular organization since Governor **Clayton**'s martial law in 1867, have appointed a State committee, and propose to work vigorously in order to carry the State next year.

Louis H. son of **Fred. Douglass**, will likely receive the appointment to be the successor of his father in the Territorial Council of the District of Columbia. Gov. **Cooke** is for him.

State Treasurer Mackey has our thanks for a copy of the general laws passed by the last Legislature.

Mercer Co., Democratic Nominations.

The Democracy of Mercer county met in Convention on Monday, June 26th, and nominated the following ticket:

Assembly, Beriah Magoffin; Associate Judge, S. C. Simonton; Treasurer, Robt. M. DeFrance; Commissioner, J. B. Hann; Poor Director, Henry Neice; Auditor, three years, Robert Kyle; Auditor, one year, Geo. W. Thompson; Surveyor, Alex. Elder.

Somerset County Democracy.

The Democracy met in convention on Monday and nominated the following ticket:

President Judge—W. T. Baer, Esq., subject to the decision of the conferees.
Assembly—Peter Heffley.
District Attorney—Valentine Hay.
Associate Judges—C. P. Heffley and Dr. H. A. Hartzell.
Treasurer—Edwin Deal.
Commissioner—Valentine Muller.
County Surveyor—F. D. Spangler.
Poor House Director—Fred. Kregar.
Auditor—Nathan Oldham.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Another Letter on National Issues and the Condition of the South.

[From the Augusta (Ark.) Bulletin.]

Some short time since we wrote a letter to this gentleman upon political matters, expressing among other things, the apprehension that, with Grant's vast patronage, most unscrupulously used, he would not yield the Presidential chair, even if defeated before the people in 1872; and that our Republic, like its predecessors of old, is so rapidly drifting into the channels of corruption that the people, in despair, may look to one military leader as the only means of saving them from the utter ruin threatened by another. This was the general scope of our letter, to which the following is a reply. It will be seen that Mr. Adams, who represents the anti-Radical party of New England, indorses the Vallandigham policy; and the question with the South is, can she save herself if she throws off her friends in New England, Pennsylvania, Ohic, and the other States? They "accept the situation," not because it is right and just, but because it is imposed upon them by a force they cannot resist. Read Mr. Adams letter:

Quincy, Mass., June 5, 1871.

Dear Sir: I cannot pass over silently a letter which gratifies me as much as yours, which I received to-day; and yet I feel shy of speaking to you or any citizen of the "subject States." I dislike to earn the retort, "Oh, it is very easy to preach; but suffer as we have and then tell us how you feel, and we will listen." I do try to take it home to myself, and I do not doubt that in similar circumstances I should be today an "unrepentant rebel." sore, angry, beaten and defiant. And with me it would doubtless have been as it has been with you, that "the tender mercies of reconstruction have been harder to bear than all the horrors of invasive war." I should have been galled by misgovernment, robbed by imported knavery of the pittance which the war had spared; exasperated by wilful and persistent misrepresentation; and cruelly condemned to hopeless impotence for the imputed guilt of cowardly crimes I abhorred. I should have been condemned, too, to hold my personal liberty at the end of a mercenary carpet-bagger or the whip of a military satrap. I say that I fear I should have been an "irreconcilable." In such a case I think I should be sulky; but I know I should be silly if I yielded to the feeling. For, whence must my relief come if my last estate is not to become worse than the first? Is there a man outside an asylum who thinks that by such a course the "lost cause" can be regained? By whom, then? If by the North, believe me that the experiment of secession has satisfied us that no cause is worth a civil war. That war has confirmed, beyond a shadow of a turning, the destiny which decreed that there shall be but one confederated people of the North American Union. No. Rebellious I might be; but weak enough to await the resurrection of secession I do not think I could be. You and I and your friends and neighbors and mine are of one blood; we were once "fellow-citizens," and the old-time kindness must linger yet, in spots. Our fathers were "brethren," and that must count for something. The whole political problem of the future turns upon the answer to the question, "Shall we live together as friends or enemies?" Now, the whole internal policy of the present administration says war. Reconstruction meant war; and the Ku-Klux bill declared war. This Union is now held together by force. Certainly, if this is to be permanent, it would have been better to have parted at first. If the struggle to cast out slavery overthrew the Constitution, what chance is there for a "free" government, if the North is to rule the South? South Carolina is to-day the most shameless parody on republican institutions since republican Rome bestrode all the nations of the ancient world, put the sword to their throats, stripped them bare, and then lacked words to laud the loveliness of liberty. You cannot be subject and we belong free. The untrammelled exercise of local self-government by the people of the States is the salt which preserves our whole system. Take that away and our frame of polity will soon rot into despotism. Therefore, it is that, not as a partisan, but wholly as a fellow citizen, I trust that all the good citizens of the seceded States will frankly and honestly accept the revolutionary changes which have been forced upon the constitution, and with them cheerfully adopt the new relations of amity and political and civil equality toward the emancipated class which these changes involve. And, therefore, I am glad when I see the noble spirit of your letter pervading the Southern people as it does, despite the mang[illegible] a partisan press, while the sterling sense of Mr. Vallandigham has reformed the Northern Democracy. And it matters not what man may be chosen to lead us so long as his heart is large enough to hold his whole country, his soul brave enough to embrace a Confederate as a brother, and his platform wide enough for every American citizen to stand upon. To compass this end something of sacrifice is required of us all; much of self-control is demanded of the South. You and all I hear assure me that the attempt will be made; and if made honestly and in earnest it cannot fail. Again thanking you for your letter, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Q. Adams.

To J. T. Trenevant, Esq., Augusta, Ark.

Jefferson County Democracy.

The following are the nominations made by the Convention at Brookville last week:

President Judge—W. P. Jenks, Esq., by acclamation. Assembly—Edmund English. Treasurer—Christian Miller. Commissioner—Samuel Thrush. Auditor—John D. Phillippi.

Negro Servants.

Southern papers say there is a strong demand in the South from the North for colored servants, and as strong a demand in the South for white servants from the North. The North complains of the trifling, slatternly white servants, and wants to get rid of them, while the South complains of the impudence and thieving propensities of the negroes. The servant question is a serious one. When our Northern families strive to secure from the South colored domestic help, they are committing an error which they will repent of before many years. Negroes are often lazy, impudent, untrustworthy, and ten times as trifling generally as the most "slatternly" white girl. At first the negro will show the shiny side, but soon it will be the rusty side. The South have been pestered beyond forbearance with slovenly negro servants, and in New Orleans today the first families of that city will not have a negro servant if they can get a white one. As for having followers, a negro girl has ten young darkies and unprincipaled white rowdies running after her, while a white girl has one. And we can cite instances where several negro families have been kept in provisions and coal by one servant from the storehouse and coal cellar of her master. Better let the negroes stay where they are.—*N. Y. Express.*

I'M GROWING OLD.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

My days pass pleasantly away,
My nights are blessed with sweetest sleep,
I feel no symptoms of decay,
I have no cause to mourn or weep;
My foes are impotent and shy,
My friends are neither false nor cold;
And yet of late I often sigh—
I'm growing old!

My growing talk of olden times,
My growing thirst for early news,
My growing apathy to rhymes,
My growing love of easy shoes,
My growing hate of crowds and noise,
My growing fear of catching cold,
Ah tell me, in the plainest voice—
I'm growing old!

I'm growing fonder of my staff,
I'm growing dimmer in the eyes,
I'm growing fainter in my laugh,
I'm growing deeper in my sighs,
I'm growing careless in my dress,
I'm growing frugal of my gold,
I'm growing wise, I'm growing—yes—
I'm growing old!

I feel it in my changing taste,
I see it in my changing hair,
I see it in my growing waist,
I see it in my growing heir;
A thousand hints proclaim the truth,
As plain as truth was ever told,
That even in my vaunted youth—
I'm growing old!

Ah me! my very laurels breathe
The tale in my reluctant ears;
And every boon the hours bequeath
But makes me debtor to the years;
E'en flattery's honeyed words declare
The secret she would fain withhold,
And tell me in "How young you are!"
I'm growing old!

Thanks for the years whose rapid flight
My somber muse too gladly sings;
Thanks for the gleams of golden light
That tint the darkness of their wings;
The light that beams from out the sky,
Those heavenly mansions to unfold,
There all are blest, and none shall sigh
I'm growing old!

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

[Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.]

SACQUES FOR THE SEASIDE.

Sacques, which seem to be made expressly for the seaside, are extremely pretty. One made of white Berlin wool, with a chain of blue embroidery done in silk running of the wool, is finished with blue and white zephyr fringe. Others, showing the same kind of work display different colors.

Sacques made of white, or pale blue, or rose-colored cashmere, are embroidered with silk and gold thread, and finished with a fringe which displays the colors used in the embroidery. Plain sacques, which are made of Empress cloth and dark cashmere, are artistically braided and finished with fringe. These sacques are both stylish and convenient for those who are intending to pass the summer at the seaside.

MIXING SUMMER AND WINTER STYLES.

There is a peculiar mixing up of the seasons in some of the summer styles. At the dry goods houses we are told that more thick goods—particularly costumes—have been sold this season than during any other summer of past years. We may readily believe this when we see flitting before us on the promenade costumes made of these fabrics, yet displaying all the new spring and summer styles in their make.

FEATHERS.

not tips, but long ostrich plumes, which until recently have been reserved for winter hats and bonnets, are now mingled with the masses of lace and flowers which adorn summer hats. Of course, there is no more harmony between feathers and the delicate summer flowers than there was between the fur and the lace which, to some extent, was worn last winter. But it is the decree—besides, feathers are expensive, and expense is the great thing to be attained—whatever adds to it is piled on by the modiste and the milliner, regardless of such small consequences as propriety, taste, and harmony of appearance.

BONNETS.

Pure chip is considered the most dressy, although various other kinds of straw are in demand. Leghorns, with wide brims, are expensively trimmed with the variety—namely: flowers, lace and feathers—which we have just alluded to. The hat which, taking its name from the braid, is called the "Rough and Ready," is also extensively bought, particularly by those who are preparing for the country. Wild flowers and ribbon make the prettiest trimming for these hats.

THE HAIR.

But we have strayed from our subject, and let us remark *en passant*, that we have never seen any good cause for the constant outcry which has been made against the present and past styles of arranging the hair. As regards the quantity worn, there is no attempt to deceive any one. It is hung in the shop windows, and exposed to view as freely as the hats and bonnets which hang in the show-cases, or the ribbons and laces which are exposed in the same manner. Like the latter, it is bought and [illegible] ornament, and there is certainly no more appropriate ornament for the head than hair.

BEFORE THE FASHION

of using hair for ornament came into vogue women covered their heads with heavy and awkward headdresses made of ribbon, velvets, feathers, flowers and lace, and we are sure that not one head dressed in the old style ever looked as well as does a head ornamented with a becoming quantity of hair. But notwithstanding this fact, the efforts of certain male and female philosophers to induce ladies to abandon the present styles have been strong and unceasing—but, so far they have been without effect—and if all we hear is true, the future promises no better success to their wishes.

◆

Young Widows.

The sorrows of a young widow are not ended when she gets her husband under ground, as will be seen by the following extracts from a letter written by a lady to the Home Journal:

"You know, girls, what it is to be a widow? It is to be ten times more open to comment and criticism than any demoiselle could possibly be. It is to have men gaze as you pass, first at you, then at your black dress, and then at your widow's cap, until your sensitive nerves quiver under the infliction. It is to have one ill-natured person say: 'I wonder how long she will wait until she marries again?' and another answer: 'Until she gets a good chance, I suppose.' It is now and then to meet a glance of real sympathy, generally from the poorest and humblest women that you meet, and feel your eyes fill as the token so rare that it is, alas, unlooked for. It is to have your dear fashionable friends condole with you after the following fashion: 'Oh, well! it is a dreadful loss; we knew you'd feel it, poor dear.' And in the next breath: 'You will be sure to marry again, and your widow's cap is very becoming to you.'

◆

Wet Nursing Extraordinary.

A Kansas journal is responsible for this item: "We learn of a woman in Jefferson county, in this State, who took a colt six months old to her breast, and thus saved its life. It had lost its parent, and but for the kind interest taken in it it would have starved. It is said that the colt would, whenever the lady was seen, run whinnying to her, and, laying its head on her breast, would partake of food with great relish."

Condition of the Monitors Sunk in Charleston Harbor—The Rebel Torpedo Boat.

The Charleston (South Carolina) News publishes a long account of the operations thus far pursued by the wrecking-machine of the Monitor Wrecking Company in Charleston Harbor, from which we quote:

The Weehawken lies due east and west on a bottom of mud, and there is about eight feet of water over her at low tide. In this position she is a dangerous obstruction in the channel, and should be removed if possible. All of her machinery has been taken up, and likewise the iron of her turret and deck. Her interior is filled with mud and garbage, among which human bones are here and there visible. Over two hundred tuns of iron and various metals have been raised from this ship. The Houseatonic lies in thirty-six feet of water just over the bar, sixteen miles from the city. She rests on a hard shell bottom, and lies northwest and southeast upright on her keel. The water out here is beautifully blue and clear, and the divers prosecute their work with much less difficulty than at the Weehawken. Her decks, masts and rigging have all been eaten away by the worms, and little else is now left of her but the huge black hull. Her propellor, shaft, chains and anchors and a large portion of her machinery have been hoisted from her by the machine, and also two of the smaller guns composing her armament. The rest of them were taken up by the Government several years ago. The Government had a buoy planted about three hundred yards east-southeast of this wreck, which enables the wreckers to guess pretty closely as to her whereabouts. To render the matter certain, however, Captain Semmes, when he leaves her to come up to the city, marks her position with a buoy fastened to the center of her hull. About twenty feet south of the wreck of the doomed ship lies the hull of her destroyer, the Confederate torpedo-boat. She has been visited by the Captain, who reports her to be lying bottom upward, and seemingly in good preservation. There are no holes in her hull, and the wings of her diminutive propeller, now uppermost, seem to be in good running order. She did her work effectually. In the hull on the port-quarter of the huge ship is a jagged hole large enough to drive a carriage and pair through. The heavy oaken ribs and thick planks are blown in with tremenduous power, and the Housatonic must have gone down with but little preparation. Her diminutive but dangerous foe met with a similar fate, and the two rest in silence, side by side, at the bottom of the sea.

◆

Watering-Place Flirtations.

"The doves are at the watering-places," and flirtations will be the order of the day and night for some time to come. This, according to a pleasant writer, is about the programme:

The lightness and flightiness; the advancing and retreating; the flight and pursuit; the half-averted glances that go the swifter to their mark; the coquettish ways with dress and smile and look and speech; the tantalization on the one side and the desperation on the other; the skillful interweaving of moonbeams and music into the campaign; the delicious torments and the lovely cruelty; the affectation of indifference where all is passion, and of preference where there is nothing but the cold mockery of pride and pique; how will not these various aspects of flirtations present themselves to the quiet observers this season, in the deep parlors, in the retired places on the lawn, on the benches that face the serpentine paths, on the moonlit-verandahs—and everywhere, where opportunity opens to those who know how to put it to prompt service. Nobody flirts on the sand. If the wave and the burning sand were not the sure death of even an affected sentiment, that harlequinade of flannel, and barefoot at that, would help the solitude to choke it completely down. But at the hotels the flirting is positively desperate. Missher in bathing suit little realizes how much of her power she owes to the fingers that have fashioned her wardrobe and distributed it over her lovely person. And poor, bewildered, bedevilled Benedick will tremble with the emotion some little dancing witch has kindled within him for her own amusement, and will run up his motto at once, "Death or a double life." They will fly from Saratoga to Newport, and from Newport to Long Branch, as birds hop from spray to spray, she calling him on with her little low whistle that has such magic for mischief in its compass. They tell us that actual marriages sometimes grow out of these flirtation campaigns; we should as soon look for fruit where the thistledown went dancing from the stem, instead of the prickly spines which we know to be there still. Yet grapes made by some miracle can be gathered there. The landlords care not, so that the fun continues fast and furious enough to swell their charges and make bank accounts fat and substantial. No more do we, except as, for want of all other occupation in a term of almost dissolving heat, these little *affaires de cœur* come in with a picturesque sort of appetite to enliven hours that would otherwise be claimed for slumber and dreams, perhaps more idle than even these unrealities.

◆

General Lee's Tomb.

A Lexington correspondent of the 22d says:

Hundreds of people visited on yesterday the tomb of Lee, which is in the basement of Lee Chapel. The neat marble slab which covers the vault, the simple inscription ("Robert Edward Lee—Born Jan 18, 1807—Died October 12th, 1870") the railing of black walnut (the posts capped with marble) and the decoration of flowers, evergreens and immortelles, impressed every one with the exceeding good taste with which everything has been arranged. But we had opportunity on yesterday of judging what the tomb will be when the design of the Memorial Association is carried out. Valentine, the gifted young sculptor, had placed near the tomb his model in plaster of the sarcophagus which the Lee Memorial Association propose to place over the grave. It represents General Lee as asleep in the nightly bivouac beneath the stars his military cloak around him and one hand resting lightly upon the sword that lies at his side. The face is copied from the bust which Valentine made just a few months before General Lee's death, and which has been pronounced by family and friends, a speaking likeness. The posture is easy and graceful (just the position in which the old hero used to sleep), the couch on which it rests is inscribed with the coat of arms of Virginia and other appropriate devices.

In a word, the model is a grand triumph of art, and has elicited the most unbounded expressions of enthusiastic approval. When the plaster shall have given place to the pure marble and the plans of the association for remodeling the room shall have been carried out, it will be a memorial worthy of the great chieftain, entitled to take rank with the finest similar works in the world, and will place the name of Edward Valentine alongside of the great masters. The executive committee of the Memorial Association have adopted the model and directed its execution.

THE SWALLOW.

From the Italian of F. Grossi.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Swallow from beyond the sea!
That, with every dawning day,
Sitting on the balcony,
Utterest that plaintive lay,
What is that thou tellest me,
Swallow from beyond the sea?

Happily thou for him who went
From thee and forgot his mate
Dost lament to my lament,
Widowed, lonely, desolate,
Ever then lament with me,
Swallow from beyond the sea!

Happier yet art thou than I,
Thee thy trusty wings may bear,
Over lake and cliff to fly,
Filling with thy cries the air,
Calling him continually,
Swallow from beyond the sea.

Could I too!—but I must pine,
In this dungeon close and low,
Where the sun can never shine,
Where the breeze can never blow,
Whence my voice scarce reaches thee,
Swallow from beyond the sea!

Now September days are near,
Thou to distant lands will fly,
In another hemisphere
Other streams shall hear thy cry,
Other hills shall answer thee,
Swallow from beyond the sea?

Then shall I when daylight glows,
Waking to the sense of pain,
Midst the wintry frosts and snows,
Think I hear thy notes again—
Notes that seem to grieve for me,
Swallow from beyond the sea!

Planted here upon the ground
Thou shall find a cross in spring;
There, as evening gathers round,
Swallow, come and rest thy wing;
Chant a strain of peace to me,
Swallow from beyond the sea!

◆

A Good Dog Story.

Mr. Beecher, in his Christian Union, vouches for the truth of this story:—"A narrow log lay as a bridge over a ravine. From the opposite ends of the log, at the at the same moment, there started to cross it a big Newfoundland and a little Italian greyhound. Of course they met in the middle; of course there was not room for them to pass; neither could they go back. The height was a dangerous one for the greyhound, and to the water at the bottom he was extremely adverse. The Newfoundland could have taken the leap in safety, but evidently did not want to. There was a fix! The little dog sat down on his haunches, stuck his nose straight up in the air and howled. The Newfoundland stood intent, his face solemn with inward workings. Presently he gave a nudge with his nose to the howling greyhound—as if to say, "Be still, youngster, and listen." Then there was silence and seeming confabulation for a second or two. Immediately the big dog spread his legs wide apart like a Colossus, bestriding the log on its extreme outer edges, and balancing himself carefully. The little dog sprang through the opening like a flash. When they reached the opposite shores the greyhound broke into frantic gambols of delight; and the Newfoundland after his more sedate fashion expressed great complacency in his achievement—as he surely had a right to do!

◆

Sun Stroke.

Sun stroke and stroke of lightning, says Dr. Hall, as far as present light extends, cause death in the same manner; the blood is expanded and gases are liberated, both tending to distend the veins, which causes in the brain a species of apoplexy; this distension of blood vessels induces pressure on the brain, and consequently all loss of sense and feeling; the muscles are paralyzed, all motion ceases, and the functions of the body are all arrested.

Apply cold cloths or ice bags to the head and mustard plaster to the neck, with something to act on the bowels as soon as possible. But something more speedy than this is an imperative necessity in most cases, or death will ensue in a few moments. Skillful and eminent physicians in this country, upon actual experiment, founded upon a true philosophy, have ascertained that speedy recovery takes place within an hour, if the patient is bled from both arms in the old-fashioned way. From the largest distended vein the blood may only flow by drops at the first second or two, but as it flows freer, the relief becomes almost miraculous, and speedy and complete.

◆

The Catacombs.

In the Contemporary Review for May Dr. Mommsen gives a notice of "the Catacombs," pointing out that they are neither old quarries nor secret works of the early Christians, nor against the law. Burial clubs were especially favored in Rome, and it was merely necessary for persons favorable to Christianity to obtain possession of the ground above. The oldest is the one now attributed (but not exclusively) to Domitilla. If hers, then a granddaughter of Vespasian founded a Christian cemetery in Rome before the year 95 of our era. The catacomb of Callistus, founded about 200, was the burial place of the Roman bishops during the greater part of the third century, the epitaphs being still all in Greek, showing who formed the preponderating element in the church; and in fact the early Latin fathers are all of Carthage, not of Rome. The earliest burials, like those of the heathen, had taken place in private grounds. Even the Jewish burial places, at least in their own land, were but family graves. But the new idea of Christian union led to the united burial grounds, and these became places of devotion for the community; the grave became a cemetery, the cemetery a church. This system of burial ended with the siege of Rome by Alaric in 410.

◆

A Self-Correcting Evil.

A New York paper has a note upon an abuse which, increasing in that city year by year for some time past, has at last come to be felt intolerable. Following is the paragraph:

"Church ceremonies will give place entirely to house weddings next winter. A church is really the proper place for a religious ceremony, but so many objectionable features have become apparent in church weddings that society has been obliged to give them up. Announcements made long beforehand in the public press, crowds of vulgar people giggling and talking through the ceremony, unnecessary and theatrical display in the bridal procession, and impertinent reports in the society papers have had their natural ending, and people of refinement don't go to church to get married."

◆

THE editor of a journal published in Antwerp, sent a reporter to Brussels for the King's speech, and with him a couple of carrier pigeons to take back the documents speedily. At Brussels he gave the pigeons in charge of a waiter and called for breakfast. He was kept waiting for some time, but a very delicate fricassee atoned for the delay. After breakfast he paid his bill and called for the carrier pigeons. "Pigeons!" exclaimed the waiter, "why, you have eaten them."

A Gigantic Marriage.

A London correspondent writes as follows:

What might be called a very tall wedding came off to-day at St. George's Church, close to Trafalgar Square. Capt. Van Buren Bates, a Kentuckian, who is said to have served in the Confederate Army, and who is eight feet high, and weighs four hundred pounds, and Miss Nora Swan, a Nova Scotian lady, some inches taller than the Captain, and about the same weight, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The ceremony is thus described by an English witness:

"The hour fixed for the solemnity was 11 A. M., and the affair having got wind, there was, long before the momentous question was put by the priest, a goodly company of those spectators to whom any kind wedding is always gratifying, and a monster wedding a joy forever. At 10¾ exactly, the bridegroom arrived and walked composedly up to the altar. He did not wear the uniform of that corps Anakim, in which he is understood to hold a Captain's commission but an ordinary dress, if we except an exceedingly blue tie. At 10:50 loud whispers, succeeded by a dead silence, announced the approach of the bride, who, pale of face and clad in a few acres of 'white samite, mystic, wonderful,' and, with her vail thrown back, moved as majestically as her peculiar circumstances or circumferences admit of, up the nave, and stood in front of her affianced husband, and looked down upon him from her superior eminence with the ghastly smile proper to the occasion. She had been preceded by the 'two-headed nightingale combination,' whose misfortune naturally caused a buzz of comment and much hilarity. The service was read amid a reverential scene of whispering, giggling and climbing over pews. and when it was over the usual signing of names appeared to occupy much more than the legitimate time. As the reason could not be the length of the names, which by no means corresponds with that of the owners, one is driven to the conclusion that children of Anakim, like some other great folks find writing a laborious and difficult operation. At last, however, the pair of Titans emerged from the vestry and strode arm-in-arm, followed by the sympathizing "combination," and accompanied by the strains of the 'Wedding March,' to meet the plaudits of the outside crowd. At 11¼ all was over. It were rash to dip into the future; but one cannot help seeing that if, when giants marry giantesses, the result is giants and giantesses, there has this day been taken a step which will shortly ruin the business."

◆

The Thief's Expedient.

There is a fable among the Hindoos that a thief, having been detected and condemned to die, happily hit upon an expedient which gave him hope of life. He sent for his jailor, and told him that he had a secret of great importance which he desired to impart to the King, and when that had been done he would be prepared to die. Upon receiving this piece of intelligence the king at once ordered the culprit to be conducted to his presence, and demanded of him to know his secret. The thief replied that he knew the secret of causing trees to grow which would bear fruit of pure gold. The experiment might be easily tried, and his majesty would not lose the opportunity; so, accompanied by his prime minister, his courtiers, and his chief priest, he went with the thief to a spot selected near the city wall, where the latter performed a series of solemn incantations. This done, the condemned man produced a piece of gold and declared that if it should be planted it would produce a tree every branch of which would bear gold.

"But," he added, "this must be put into the ground by a hand that has never been stained by a dishonest act. My hand is not clean, therefore I pass it to your majesty."

The King took the piece of gold; but hesitated. Finally, he said:

"I remember that, in my younger days I often filched money from my father's treasury which was not mine. I have repented of the sin, but yet I hardly dare say my hand is clean. I pass it, therefore, to my prime minister. The latter, after a brief consideration, answered:

"It were a pity to break the charm through a possible blunder. I receive taxes from the people, and as I am exposed to many temptations, how can I be sure that I have remained perfectly honest? I must give it to the governor of our citadel."

"No, no," cried the governor, drawing back. "Remember that I have the serving out of pay and provisions to the soldiers. Let the high priest plant it."

And the priest said—

"You forget, I have the collecting of tithes, and the disbursement for sacrifice."

At length the thief exclaimed—

"Your Majesty, I think it were better for society that all five of us should be hanged, since it appears that not an honest man can be found among us."

In spite of the lamentable exposure, the king laughed; and so pleased was he with the thief's cunning expedient, that he granted him a pardon.

◆

Further Details of the Attempted Assassination of the Pope—His Holiness to Have Been Murdered While Passing Between the Vatican and the Sistine Chapel.

[From the World's correspondent.]

LONDON, June 20.—Some very interesting news has reached me to-day from Rome, and a portion of this I have transmitted to you by telegraph. The information in regard to the discovery of the plot for the assassination of the Pope is not so full as might be wished, but this doubtless, is owing to the rigid censorship exercised over the telegraph by the Italian authorities in Rome. The account, however, is clear enough as far as it goes. The plot was concocted by men connected with the International in London, Florence, and Paris, and the Pope was to have been killed yesterday as he proceeding along one of the corridors of the Vatican to celebrate mass in the Sistine Chapel. The news does not at all surprise me. I have been informed for some time past that the Pope's life was in constant danger, and there is no doubt that the International and the "Sects" are in intimate affiliation. The Pope, in the opinion of these people, is the sole remaining representative and the only exponent of legitimate authority on the earth. Remove him, and the chaos will come again! So he is to be removed, as soon as may be. Another despatch from Rome says:

"Attention was first drawn to the plot through a wager laid against the duration of the Pope's life, and visits of numerous suspicious character to the Vatican on the pretext of seeing members of the household. A number of the communists are believed to have arrived in Rome. Foreigners of a low class have changed an extraordinary quantity of 100 francs French gold pieces."

THE LAME BOY.

FROM THE GERMAN.

The school is out. A merry throng
Bounds o'er the meadows, wild and free,
Like bees that hum their summer-song.
One follows slowly—lame is he.

High flies the ball; hands, feet are quick,
'Tis caught. How loud the shout of glee!
The poor lame boy, with aspect meek,
Along the bank limps quietly.

"With all the rest you'll gladly roam?"
"Oh no, sir," smiling, answers he.
"Playmates enough I have at home—
You'll hear them calling after me.

"I have a starling who can speak,
He'll bid me welcome, I can tell;
My linnet's leg is far from weak,
He draws his bucket from the well."

"But when your schooling-time is past,
Some trade you'll have to choose, you'll see."
"I'll cobble shoes, and have a last;
No matter then how lame I be.

"Money I'll get when I grow tall,
And birds I'll buy for company;
While working I shall hear them all,
Nor will my lame leg trouble me."

Now peering from the cottage door,
His mother's smiling face I see;
She loves her puny cripple more
Than if his limbs were strong and free.

The linnet sang; the starling came,
And welcomed him with voice of glee.
I turn'd away and own'd with shame
That poor lame boy had tutor'd me.

JOHN OXENFORD.

Earn What You Spend.

There-fourths of the difficulties and miseries of men come from the fact that most want wealth without earning it, fame without deserving it, popularity without temperance, respect without virtue, and happiness without holiness. The man who wants the best things, and is willing to pay just what they are worth, by honest effort and hard self denial, will have no difficulty in getting what he wants at last. It is the men who want goods on credit that are snubbed and disappointed and overwhelmed in the end. Happiness cannot be bought by the bottle, nor caught up by the excursion train, nor put on with any robe or jewels, nor eaten at any feast. It does not exist in any exhilaration, excitement, or ownership, but comes from the use of the faculties of body and mind.

◆

Heavy Lawsuit in Progress.

The land on which the city of Wilmington, Delaware, is situated, it is said by the Easton (Md.) Journal, is likely to become the subject of litigation. It is stated that some two hundred years ago, more or less, a man named Springer leased eight hundred acres of land to a German for ninety-nine years—that at the end of that time no one appearing to claim the land, it was sold, and became the site of the flourishing city of Wilmington. The Springer family have found the original papers and deeds, and are about to lay claim to the fee simple of the eight hundred acres of land, now valued at about eighty million dollars. The heirs of the original Springer now reside in Illinois, St. Louis, Potosi, Missouri, and elsewhere.

VARIETIES.

GEN. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE has been elected Vice President of the Big Sandy Railroad Company of Kentucky.

AN Indianapolis woman, at the grave of her husband, not long ago, according to all the papers, said there was one consolation—she knew now where he was o'nights.

A SOLDIER'S widow in Charles City, Iowa, lost her pension in marrying a second husband. The letter proved to be a bigamist, and the Government has restored her pension.

A MATRIMONIALLY inclined contemporary says that a girl with an income of three thousand dollars a year or more, is always an object of interest, because she has so much principal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., having begun to economise by closing its public schools, the Savannah Republican condemns the ill-advised policy, saying that the city had better repudiate part of its debt even.

WHO would not be a popular preacher, in the light of the fact that Henry Ward Beecher's church has not only raised his salary, but has raised his summer vacation from two to three months?

A BELIEVER in the "Friday superstition" calls attention to the fact that it was on that maligned, if not unlucky, day that President Lincoln and Mr. Vallandigham both received the shots that caused their deaths.

A MASSACHUSETTS paper asserts that Miss Amanda L. Folger, of Nantucket, has the longest and most beautiful jaw in the commonwealth. Every tooth is perfect, and it is seventeen feet in length. It is the lower law of a sperm whale.

A YOUNG man in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, sued a maiden the other day to compel her to keep her agreement to marry him. Before the case was called for trial the father of the maiden offered the discarded lover five dollars to settle matters, which the young man accepted as full compensation for a broken heart.

THE oldest women in Maine, says the Augusta Journal, is Mrs. Bertha Foster, who was born on the 15th of June, 1764, and is, consequently, over 107 years old. Since her one hundredth birthday, she has both spun and knit. For one pair of stockings knit since that time she has received $5.

THERE is a miracle-worker at Hickman, Ky, if the papers published there are to be believed. He is a German blacksmith, who cures diseases of almost all kinds without medicine. He does not even touch his patients, but merely looks at them and tells them to be healed, and they are healed. Several people don't believe the story.

A MAN out West writes to a country paper that he had discovered a certain mode of disposing of the potato bug. He sprinkles his potato tops with whisky. As soon as the bug eats he becomes drunk, gets to fooling round, and finally drops off, and either breaks his neck outright or injures himself to such an extent that death soon relieves him of his suffering.

AN agent for a large life insurance company in New York called some time since on a gentleman with the hope of insuring his life. On asking whether the gentleman was not desirous of taking out a life policy, he was met with the reply that if the company could insure him in the future state, he was perfectly willing. This seemed to be a poser, but the agent promptly replied that he was sorry to say his company was prevented by its charter from issuing any fire risks.

A DRUG clerk in Newark recently put up a prescription for a young lady friend of a dose of castor oil. She innocently inquired how it could be taken without tasting. He proposed to explain to her, and in the meantime proposed to drink a glass of soda water with her. When he had finished he said, "My friend, you have taken your oil and did not know it." The young lady was nearly crazy, and cried: "Oh dear, it wasn't for myself I wanted the oil; it was for my mother."

VARIETIES.

AT a Long Branch hotel they fire a cannon as a signal for dinner.

STREET cars are being made in this country for Bombay and Java.

IN Connecticut they beat a drum to summon people to a sheriff's sale.

NEVER owe any man more than you are able to pay, and allow no man to owe you more than you are able to lose.

A CELEBRATED wit was asked if he knew Theodore Hook. "Yes," he replied; "Hook and eye are old acquaintances."

WILLIARD YOUNG, the Mormon cadet at West Point, told an interviewing reporter the other day that he has sixteen brothers and twenty-two sisters.

A CHARLESTON woman keeps the "most fashionable and attractive undertaker's establishment in the city."

GENERAL R. E. LEE'S famous gray horse, "Traveler," died at Lexington Va., on Monday night, of lockjaw. He had run a nail in his foot.

THE Virginia papers are talking about a colored woman named, Nash, who is the mother of seventeen children, though only twenty-three years old.

THE father of Jeff. Long, the mulatto representative to Congress from the Fourth Georgia District, if now under sentence of death, for murder at Oglethorpe, Georgia.

DR. BULLIS, the Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor of Iowa, was thrown from his sulky at Decorah, Iowa, on Monday last, and sustained injuries which are expected to be fatal.

AN orthodox Boston girl, age six, is confident that if it were not wicked to wear earrings, God would have provided the holes, and thus spared her the pain of piercing her ears.

THE New York Nation cites the notable ferocity of the French women on both sides, to show the female suffragists that there is no probability of woman's purifying politics and eliminating bitterness of strife.

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS has a high opinion of the mother whose children he saw playing in Central Park, and upon each of which was a large and legible placard, upon which was written: "This child has the whooping cough."

AT Mount Morris, Wisconsin, on Friday last two young ladies named Carrie Olson, aged 15, and Susan Caul, aged 14 while bathing got beyond their depth and were drowned. George Tracy, who attempted to save the girls, was also drowned.

STILL another life-preserving invention cousists of a water-proof dress, which can be worn over other clothing, and keeps it entirely free from moisture. The dress contains several air-tight compartments, and will keep a weight of 300 pounds afloat.

CAROLINE D. FROST and Celina Frost, of New York, were so unfortunate as to have the same husband, who died several years ago, leaving them widows, with considerable railroad stock to quarrel over. This has been done, and the courts have settled things by partially dividing the inheritance.

THE famed mosquitoes of New Jersey are being eclipsed by the appearance there of a new blood-letter, called the "winged porcupine," which has concealed under its wings a number of fine quills, and shoots them at anyone attempting to capture it. These work into the skin, causing a painful irritation.

A LADY'S husband being away from home died while absent. One of the neighbors being requested to inform her of her husband's death, found her at dinner, and, when he informed her of the death, she requested the neighbor to wait until she had finished her dinner, when he could hear some bawling.

IT is said that the charming prima donna Miss Nillson, performed the role of gunner on the day of the New York regatta, both on board the steamer Fletcher, when saluting the yachts as they passed, and afterward at Fort Hamilton, in firing off one of the immense guns there.

IN reply to a young friend leaving town because some things in it were not exactly to her taste or content, an old lady of experience said, "My dear, when you have found a place where everybody and everything are always pleasant and nothing whatever is disagreeable let me know, and I'll move there too."

AN English chemist, has been experimenting for the purpose of ascertaining how much of various kinds of food must be eaten in order to make one pound of flesh. He comes to the conclusion that it requires twenty-five pounds of milk, one hundred of turnips, fifty of potatoes, fifty of carrots, nine of oatmeal, seven and a half of barley meal, and three and a half of beans.

THE Mobile Register says that the shipment of peaches from Mobile has now commenced, with very remunerative prices to the firms of that city engaged in the trade. So far the greater part of the early fruit is sent to New York and Chicago, where it commands very high prices; but the prospects are that the trade will soon extend, and be of great magnitude all through the State, as the crop promises to be a heavy one, the reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

TWO burglars in Cincinnati concluded to make a descent on the residence of a gentleman in that city one night last week, but were ignorant of the fact that the gentleman had on his premises a very remote ancestor in the shape of a monkey. With eager curiosity he watched them in their attack upon the house, and when they had penetrated as far as the kitchen he could stand it no longer, but gave a tremendous screech, followed by a prolonged ch-r-r-r-r which curdled the blood in their veins. They didn't wait to see whence the unearthly sound proceeded, but fled in wild dismay, followed and spurred on as they ran by shouts of demoniac laughter from the undeveloped specimen of humanity on the window sill.

THE burning of the bodies of the soldiers killed around Paris is being vigorously conducted under the direction of the authorities. A French paper states that the process of "incineration" is being carried on between the gates of Versailles and of the Pont-du-Jour, where the atmosphere had become badly tainted. For some days after June 9th, great volumes of smoke, occasionally lighted up by flames, are described as rising upon the horizon to the south of Paris; by day nothing but smoke was to be seen, but at night dull red fires were visible. On the slopes of the hills, neas the fortifications, there had been fighting, and lime coke and phenic acid were being plentifully employed to destroy the bodies of the Prussian, French and Communist soldiers, which were thickly strewed about these places. The bodies that had been temporarily buried inside of Paris have been exhumed and re-interred in the Bois de Boulogne, the cemeteries being no longer available.

Weekly Post.

Jas. P. Barr.................Wm. Schoyer.
Jos. S. Lare.................E. A. Myers.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 8, 1871.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS, of Phila.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. J. H. COOPER, of Lawrence Co.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Allegheny County Democratic will be held at the

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

ON

SATURDAY, JULY 8TH.,

At 11 o'clock a. m. A general attendance is desired.

jy3 D. D. BRUCE, Chairman.

The question now is: How much did it cost the third wife of Bowen to induce Grant to sign that pardon.

It appears that Grant is getting tired loafing around Long Branch, and by way of a change, it is announced, that he will visit Washington, not the Capitol of the Nation, but in this State, early next week. Those having presents, should during the next few days address them to Washington, Pa.

But recently the Republican papers claimed for the Chief Justice weakness of body only, but since he has exhibited a slight tendency to the Democracy it is reported that his "intellect is unhinged." Poor man; it is sad to think that it is necessary to lose one's senses to become completely "daft" before he can appreciate the first principle of Democracy.

Senator Spencer of Alabama threatens vengeance against Grant for appointing Warner, Collector at Mobile. He declares if the Senate confirms the nomination it will be the death of the Radical party in Alabama. That party is already nearly dead in that State, but if Warner's appointment will hasten matters all good men will rejoice.

Clubs for The Campaign Post are coming in quite freely which show that our friends are alive to the necessity of placing the villianous doings of the corrupt party in power before the people. Forty cents will pay for The Campaign Post for four months when ordered in clubs of five or more: Single copies fifty cents. Remember, that a liberal distribution of Democratic journals during the coming three months will add correspondingly to the Democratic vote. Read prospectus in another column and send in the names.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* and the N. Y. *Tribune* usually agree on all main questions. Concerning the pardon of the villain Bowen, however, they are at loggerheads. The *Gazette* insists the President did right, while the *Tribune* says:

> He was fairly convicted of an aggravated breach of the laws against bigamy, and forgery was plainly one of the instruments by which the crime was made easier. None of the officials who became familiar with the case by being engaged in its prosecution were willing to recommend any mitigation of the sentence. The Attorney General declined to interfere, and the offense was more glaring on account of the high position of the bigamist.

The Mercer *Press* whilst it keeps the Democratic ticket at its head, is struggling to inaugurate a controversy which can have but one result—disaffection in the ranks. It is well aware that it will require but few in each election district throughout the State to stay at home to settle the matter in October, and that a feeble minority may thwart a great majority. The course of the Mercer *Press* is simply calculated, whatever may be the intention, to create discontent and foster bitterness, which will weaken the organization and induce defeat. The only parties encouraging this controversy are the Republican journals, quoting in staring capitals every sentence which looks like opposition to the decisions of the party through its highest authority. The *Press* indulges in a little consequential talk as follows:

> We observe that the New York *World* and Pittsburgh *Post*, are beginning to hedge. This is well, but neither of these papers were ever entirely sound on all constitutional questions. We do not presume to say that this has arisen from the want of brains, but from an unfaithfulness to Democratic principles superinduced by those twin motives of unmanly action, personal fear and personal interest.

When did all the wisdom of the country find a resting place in Mercer county, and its mouth-piece the *Press*, that it should pronounce the N. Y. *World* and Pittsburgh Post, as being unsound on Constitutional questions, and unfaithful to Democratic principles, through personal fear and personal interest?

We advise our friend of the *Press* if he assumes to represent the four thousand Democrats of Mercer county, to direct his batteries against the Republican party for the future, unless he wishes to be considered in the interests of the opposition, now run by Cameron and his corrupt crew, and furthermore, will he inform us, as he is so keen to charge personal fear and personal interest on others, whether he is moved by either of the above motives or both, in abstaining from the slightest allusion to the vile courses of the great Know Nothing Senator? Are his kicks only for his friends?

THIS FALL'S ELECTIONS.

While the most of the elections to take place this fall are to a very large extent of a local character yet the issues involved in each of them assume almost, if not quite, a national importance. Certain it is that this year's elections will to a very great extent mould and influence the results of the great Presidential contest to take place next year.

In fact the near approach of the Presidential election and the persistent attempts of the army of office holders to secure Gtant's re-election has already become a part of the contest. We see the President interfering with and dictating to the various Radical State Conventions that have already been held. In almost every instance the President has either met with absolute defeat, or has received the cold shoulder from men who could neither endorse him nor yet felt it politically safe to openly repudiate him.

Upon one of the important battle grounds of the next Presidential campaign, no contest transpires this year. We refer to the State of Indiana, that last year wheeled into the Democratic column to the consternation of Senator Morton and the demoralization of the Radical party. But Indiana is safely Democratic. When it deserted the Radical column last fall it was not the result of a sudden impulse. The people acted upon deliberate conviction and the Democratic victory strengthened the Democratic cause in that State to the extent of at least ten thousand.

The administration knew well what the sum total of losses would be, so that every effort was put forth to save the party in Indiana. If it could not be saved then, it cannot be recovered in 1872. Indiana may be set down as inevitably against Grant.

The first election that comes off is that of Kentucky, which occurs on the first Monday of August, but a month hence. A full State ticket from Governor down is to be chosen in this State. Of course there is no question about the State going Democratic, but it is hoped in the Radical party that the Democratic majority will be so largely reduced producing an impression in other States that the administration is gaining strength.

Now when it is remembered that 40,000 negroes vote in that State for the first time this year, and that they will naturally vote with the Radical party, the reduction of the usual Democratic majority will signify nothing:—Provided, however, that it is reduced. Our own opinion is that the Democratic majority in Kentucky will be reduced to about 30,000, which will represent the exact numerical strength of the negroes subtracted from the Democratic majority there last year.

But it is by no means a certainty that any such a large reduction will take place. There is no telling what the result of the negro vote may have on the white voters, or exactly how the negroes will vote—whether in a body for the Radical ticket, or whether they will divide their votes approximately in proportion between the two.

The next election comes off in the State of California on the first Tuesday of September, but little more than a month after the Kentucky election. Here a regular State ticket is to be chosen. Both conventions have been held and the respective tickets are in the field. There seems to be no doubt but that Governor Haight will be re-elected. A great many local issues will and have already been sprung, but it is not likely that they will be allowed to interfere with the general result or prevent a Democratic triumph.

In September Maine also holds her election for a Governor and other State officials. The contest there will be a warmly contested one, and, of course, the Radical ticket will be elected. The Radical majority however, will be reduced, much to the chagrin of the administration. The reduction of the opposition majority in Maine, or in fact in any State shows a genuine political reaction. There are accessions in every State to the numerical strength of the Radical party by the operations of the fifteenth amendment. This is not disputed by any one. Hence, in any locality where its majority falls below that of last year, the party sustains an actual loss.

On the second Tuesday of October the Ohio election takes place, and in which centers a very unusual interest. In addition to the election of a Governor and full State ticket, a new Legislature is to be chosen which will elect a successor to the Hon. John Sherman in the United States Senate.

The respective candidates for Governor are men of the most unexceptional character, and of more than ordinary renown. They were chosen with a view to concentrate the strength of both parties. It is admitted on every hand that General McCook is as strong a man as the Democracy could have selected. He possesses every element of strength that a candidate could have—being supported by his entire party most heartily. On the other hand General Noyes has weaknesses.

He is practically an anti-administration candidate, although Grant will be compelled to support him now that he is nominated, for by aiding in his defeat the President would be committing the maddest kind of suicide.

The Radical situation in Ohio is badly mixed. Sherman and Delano, and possibly Governor Hayes and Ben. Wade, are in the arena for the Senate. This will create more or less division in local politics, as was the case in 1867, which resulted in the election of a Democratic Legislature, and the selection of Judge Thurman to the Senate. Even should the Radical State ticket be elected here is a strong probability that a Democratic Legislature will be chosen.

The negroes voted in Ohio last year and their strength is therefore known. But even with their aid the Radical majority was little above ten thousand. The summary dismissal of the gallant General Cox subsequent to the election of last year still rankles in the bosoms of thousands, and this taken in connection with numerous other circumstances makes it highly probable that the entire Democratic ticket will be triumphantly elected.

In Pennsylvania the election also falls on the second Tuesday of October. The condition of our State politics are already so thoroughly discussed that they need no recapitulation. Suffice it to say that everything at present indicates that the Democratic party will carry the State by a clear and handsome majority.

Iowa elects a Governor and State officers as does New Jersey and Massachusetts, while Minnesota elects State officers. In none of these States have the Radicals any reasonable chance to make gains, while there are strong chances that in each they will sustain serious losses over the figures of the last election.

HAINES.

The *Gazette* confesses to having secured the appointment of W. T. Haines, Esq., of this city, and for a time associated on the editorial staff of that paper to the important position of Commissioner of Customs. Of course the *Gazette* is responsible for this selection, and must answer to the party why so many gentlemen, long prominent in the ranks and wearied with much watching for just such soft places, failed to secure them. Who ever heard of Haines? Where did he come from and "who does he belong to?" We never heard his clarion notes in "nary" a campaign, and how long is it since he got his first vote? For the sake of exactness we reprint the following explanations which appeared in the *Gazette* announcing his appointment:

> The explanation given in official circles for the selection of Haines, is that he was an editor of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and can manage the western part of the State without any difficulty. Then Frederick Watts, of Carlisle, is to be appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, and that will conciliate central Pennsylvania. The eastern part of the State has been entrusted to Col. Forney; so that the administration seems confident that without the assistance of either Cameron or Scott, the Keystone State is secure for the Republican party at the next Presidential election.

We can understand how the selection of Mr. Forney might settle the eastern, and Frederick Watts the central part of the State, for their names are as household words, but in the name of all that is sacred, how does it happen that Haines "can manage the western part of the State without any difficulty"—shades of Tom Bingham, Tom Marshall, Tom Williams, Tom Bayne, and all the Toms at once. Has it come to this, that a stripling and a stranger, because he has written some twaddle for the "oldest" shall vault into the snug position of Collector of Customs, and be credited by Grant with having more power than any other man—in Western Pennsylvania.

The *Gazette* also publishes a letter ostensibly from Washington City, in relation to the same matter, pretending to approve of Haines. It says the banner county with its eleven thousand majority had been ignored in the matter of appointments. The Marshalships, District Attorney, and Judge of the Circuit Court had been given to strangers and not a morsel to one of the eleven thousand. They are now satisfied and old Allegheny, we are assured, smiles. We are further informed the office is one which requires the learning and abilities of a well instructed and clear headed lawyer, and that Haines is that man—what a fortunate circumstance that your name is Haines. Without the assistance of Cameron or Scott the Keystone State is secure for the Republican party because the *Gazette* reccommended Haines, and Haines accepted the Commissionership of Customs.

FRENCH MORALITY.

Perhaps after all our incipient tourists need not feel so hopelessly without hope over the downfall of France and the almost demolition of Paris. There is a wonderful elasticity in France. You may crush her but suddenly she rises into prominence and steps toward the front rank of the nations.

When we take into calculation the increase of wealth she was much worse off after the First Revolution, the long and exhausting wars of the First Napoleon and the results of Allied Europe asking for revenge than she is to-day. And yet in a wonderfully short space of time she became the most joyous among the nations,—the very center of the gaieties and follies and requirements of the entire world.

It fills up space and furnishes a theme for conversation to talk about the immorality of French women and the *dilitante* effeminacy of French men, and in fact the general social demoralization which would almost seem to have been inherited from the Cities of the Plain, but after all it is to be very seriously doubted whether her people seek after and taste the forbidden fruit to a much greater extent than do other nations and peoples, who are far less talked about. Modern France—we speak of France before the late terrible war—is a sort of an innovation, and those of the old *regime* always delight in decrying the new. The fiend that now and then gets loose, as in the Paris Commune, is by no means the spirit of that French immorality that essayists delight to hold up before the horrified gaze of the staidly and soberly moral.

Admit that this immorality is all that it is described. It does not follow, therefore, that it is an exotic plant, or one of recent and sudden growth. The Medicis, and Anne of Austria, Recamier, and Rene, and DuBarry, we must recollect, were of the ancient France. What might be truthfully said of their loves, and languishings, and crimes, and intrigues, and what not, would put to shame the most scarlet page of modern French history, and betray an immorality not often attained. And yet in all the ten centuries of sinful caprice that France has led in the mazy dance of the nations, her face has been a fair one, and when she came out of the reeking debauchery of the times, she dispelled the blotches of dissipation in less time than others would have been in wiping away the tears of remorse.

And why may she not do it again? Now that she has been scourged for her grasping ambition by the rod of the Kaiser, who shall say that internal convulsions and the bursting of long pent ulcers may not have purified her? Who at least will not hope so? for though we may all love the justice of the spoiler's cause, who would not delight to see the chastised rise to a better and purer life?

It may be that this is the Pentecostan period of France's existence, and she may come forth from the crucible of foreign war and domestic broil, the bride of the ages, ready to stand in the "foremost files of Time," and point the road of excellence to the rest of the nations. At least it is charity to hope so, and give place for the faith that the night of French immorality is about giving place to a day of better things and higher aims.

The "seeming discord" among the Philadelphia papers, which the *Dispatch* has been attempting to whitewash, is thus referred to by a correspondent of a cotemporary:

> For years taxpayers have been uttering heavy groans and imprecations, but have failed until now to bring their courage to the sticking point. But the climax has been at last reached, and the indications are that the wise action of the Democrats at their recent conventions will be fully endorsed by them, irrespective of party predilections. What renders this desirable consummation the more probable is the fact that the Republican conventions were perfect pandemoniums. In point of rowdyism, shoulder-hitting, and the shameless, barefaced buying and selling of delegate votes, they stand unparalleled. The *Inquirer* openly charged that the delegates to the City Treasurer's convention were sold to the highest bidder, "as are cattle at Herkness' Stock Bazaar." The *Bulletin*, *Telegraph*, *Inquirer* and *North American* are out in mutiny against the nominations of the corrupt Republican "ring." Mann, Collis, Widener, and others of the ring pets meet with no favor at their hands. They demand their withdrawal, and call upon honest Republicans to defeat them, a call which, from present appearances, will be heeded pretty extensively.
>
> The *Post* and *Press* on the other hand are the organs of the ring. They stoutly support the nominations of the so-called conventions, and do not hesitate to declare that the personal character of the candidates should not for a moment be taken into consideration by the voters. The course pursued by these journals has drawn out not a little biting comment from the better citizens of Philadelphia. Little better was expected of the *Press*, but the remarkable departure of the *Post* from its once boasted independent spirit has astonished and disgusted not a few of its former friends.

Among the brilliant triumphs of Grant's Administration must be reckoned the organization of the new Territory of Columbia, with its Governor, Legislature, and the imposing array of high dignitaries who have been selected to conduct the important affairs of Washington, Georgetown, and the little patch of ground which formerly constituted the District of Columbia. The government of the Territory seems to have been modelled on the system pursued in the reconstruction of South Carolina and other lately rebellious States. Mr. Fred. Douglass was imported from Rochester via San Domingo to give respectability to the concern; but he soon became disgusted with his associates, and with his carpet-bag in his hand took a new departure for his legitimate home. The new territory commences life with a debt of between three and four millions of dollars, which the Territorial authorities propose to immediately increase until it reaches proportions commensurate with their magnificent ideas of Territorial dignity. In the mean time the tax-paying citizens of Columbia utter unpatriotic growls about jobs, rings, and extravagance.

Mr. Jefferson Davis writes to the Atlanta *News* that he has been falsely reported in his Augusta as well as his Atlanta speech. He had not the most remote idea of counseling any renewal of armed resistance to the Government of the United States. He says that he expressly declared that, in saying the South could wait, he only applied his remark to the time for a removal of the more obnoxious features of recent Congressional legislation. Above all, he did not intend to counsel the Southern people not to tolerate the situation. He looks wholly to the good sense of the North for relief from the evils which now oppress the Southern people, and not to any forced or factious opposition to facts as they now exist.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that women cannot act as Justices of the Peace in that State. A cotemporary thinks as the position is one always filled by old women everywhere, we see no reason in the decision of the Massachusetts court.

The fact has been generally known for a long time that Beast Butler is about to seek the nomination of the Republican party of Massachusetts for Governor, but none of the politicians or party press have until now brought his name prominently before the people. The Newburyport *Herald*, published in Butler's district, has finally spoken in a leader, of three columns length, and boldly nominates the Beast on a new departure Republican platform. The article reviews the present political situation in the country, and establishes, to its own satisfaction, that the old issues of the war are now settled, and will not do to go into a new campaign with. The future is indicated in the following paragraphs:

> "The fact that the new departure of the Democracy has met with such general acceptance is not to be construed within these narrow limits. Other considerations are to be taken into account. With the changed circumstances of the times there is a change in the relation of parties, both to the country and to each other. The Democratic party is no longer a party of mere negotiations; it has distinctive principles and ideas of its own, and they are unmistakably such as command popular sympathy and support. While, moreover, it has no responsibility, it has all the advantages of a party in opposition. On the other hand, we find the Republican cause encumbered and embarrassed by systems and measures that are obnoxious to the people, prejudicial to their material interests, and, in some respects, it is seriously believed by many inimical to the safety of the government. Its pristine principles are still discernable, it is true, to the eye of a loyal party faith; but that they have been sadly compromised and obscured by selfish and secondary interests there is no one so partisan to deny. What is worst of all, the evils to which we refer have grown up in such a way that the Republican party is held to be responsible for themselves, which must be abolished and cured, or the days of the party are numbered, and ought so to be, and of which we enumerate, as among the most intolerable, a financial system under which capital is aggregated, and industry repressed, and which, levying tremendous taxes, discriminates against the many in favor of the few; a tariff incomprehensible in its exactions; a prodigal waste of the public lands in the interest of railroad jobbers and speculators, whereby a monopoly has been developed to so great an extent that it is questionable in some instances which is the stronger, the government itself or its creatures, the corporations—these and other kindred evils, excrescences upon the party of the last ten years, and perhaps unavoidable as such in the rank growth of a time of war, but for which no party can be held to answer save that which has had charge of the government during that period of time.
>
> We apprehend that Republican leaders generally do not fully realize how profoundly the people are moved upon these subjects. Whether it is generally understood or not, these are the questions upon which the campaigns of the immediate future are to be fought, till they are as effectually set at rest as have been the questions of the war.

By a recent act of Congress, the Post Office Department, after Saturday last, is prohibited from printing the business card or advertisement of parties ordering return stamped envelopes. Under the old law and the regulations of the Department purchasers could have their business card or other advertisement printed upon stamped envelopes, with the request that the letter might be returned if not called for. Against this regulation the envelope dealers and printers protested, as being an interference by the Government with their legitimate pursuits, and Congress enacted that hereafter the printing should be confined to a simple request for a return of the letter to the sender.

The Connecticut tobacco-growers, says the Hartford *Times* have now nearly finished the work of setting out the plants. In most of the country towns throughout the tobacco region the area planted is larger than last year. Owing to the continued alternation of sun and rain, the plants are making an uncommon good start, and look very well. It will probably be a large crop; and the hope is that it will be of fine quality. At thirty to forty cents a pound the tobacco-growers of the Connecticut Valley not only think this crop pays better than any other, but that it is a surer and better return than Wall street investments or California gold mining.

The Chicago *Times* chronicles the most extraordinary case of family influence in securing appointments under the present Administration yet recorded. Mr. Charles Bent was the editor of the Whiteside, Ill., *Sentinel*. He had labored hard and long for the interests of his party without receiving a mouthful of pap. At length a brilliant idea entered his mind. He wrote to Gen. Grant applying for an office, taking care so to sign his name that the initial B in the manuscript looked like the letter D. The President saw the application, supposed the applicant was a member of the extensive Dent family, and Mr. Bent at once received his appointment as Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue.

Horace Greeley has been accused of having spoken eulogistically of General Lee during his late Southern tour. At a public meeting in New York, Henry Ward Beecher lauded the personal character of Lee in very high terms. Mrs. Keckley, the colored servant of President Lincoln's family, who wrote a book about her life at the White House, says in this book that on the very morning of the assassination Mr. Lincoln took up a portrait of General Lee, scanned the face thoughtfully, and remarked: "It is a good face; it is the face of a noble, brave man; I am glad the war is over at last."

A Washington letter says: All the witnesses examined by the Ku-Klux Committee on Saturday testified that the condition of affairs in South Carolina was very peaceable. One witness stated that Congressman Wallace, of that State, had testified before the committee three weeks since that he was afraid to leave Washington for home, and yet the moment he received his witness fees he left for South Carolina, where he had remained ever since wholly undisturbed.

A colored doctor who announces that he is a native of Africa, the seventh son of a seventh son, and the seventh son of a seventh daughter, also that he walked in seven months and was born with seven cauls, has been creating an excitement in Kirkwood, near St. Louis. He delivered a lecture to the American citizens of African descent, and at its close informed his hearers that he would return on the following day and preach a sermon, while at the same time he would distribute among the ladies an infallible fluid extract for taking the kinks out of their hair. The promises of the doctor in regard to unkinking their hair rendered him so popular with the colored ladies of Kirkwood, that the jealousy of the male portion of the population was aroused, and when he undertook to fulfill his appointment he was set upon with sticks, stones, razors, and other missiles to such an extent that, if he had not been born with seven cauls, it is doubtful if he would have escaped with his life.

Jefferson Davis declined to lecture in Mobile, because, he says, his words would be abused by political opponents in the North to injure his Southern friends. The following is the text of Mr. Davis' letter:

> "*Memphis*, June 22, 1871.—Major W. T. Walthall—My Dear Sir: With sincere thanks for the kind consideration shown by the Mobile Franklin Society, I feel compelled to decline the invitation to deliver a public lecture before the association.
>
> "It would surely not be difficult, with the freedom you allow in the selection of a subject, to avoid any expression which could fairly be used to the injury of my Southern friends, but it would hardly be possible under existing circumstances to prevent my words from being abused for such a purpose.
>
> "Hopefully looking forward to the better day when such restraints shall no longer exists, I beg you to make my acknowledgments acceptable to your associates, and to accept for yourself assurances of the high regard with which I am your friend. Jefferson Davis."

Hon. Edmund English has been renominated for Assembly by the Democracy of Jefferson county. The representative district is composed of the counties of Elk, Jefferson and Cameron, and is entitled to one member. Mr. English was a member of the last house, and earned the respect of his associates as well as the confidence of his constituents by the honesty and fidelity with which he discharged his public duties. The *Jeffersonian* states that the member is generally conceded to Jefferson county, in which case Mr. English will be returned by a large majority.

The Massachusetts supreme court has decided that it is incompetent for a trades union to exact a fine from one of its members for pursuing a lawful occupation in a different way from that prescribed by the rules of the society. The court held that the demand of such a penalty was an illegal demand, and if made by a combination for that purpose, was in the nature of a conspiracy to extort money.

The great outrage reported in Rutherford, South Carolina, was gotten up in the hope that the Radicals in the North would contribute and purchase a new press for the Radical organ at Rutherford, so says the Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel*.

When Grant heard that his favorite candidate was beaten for Governor in the Ohio Convention, he remarked:

> "Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
> The saddest is this: It might have been Ben."
> —*Exchange*.

Grant has pardoned Bowen, the bigamist. Undoubtedly the wretch owes his liberty to the indomitable energy and persistence of Mrs. Pettigru-King, the third of his victims. There is every reason to suppose from his antecedents that he will abandon this woman as he did the others. He was cashiered while an officer in the Confederate army for embezzling the company funds, was arrested for the cowardly murder of his captain and thrown into Charleston jail for trial, was released by the Federal troops, fraternized with the negroes, and was elected to Congress. He is now sufficiently infamous to be entitled, like Dan Sickles to a foreign mission, and doubtless Grant will appoint nim.—*World*.

EVICTIONS.

Another Excitement in Ireland.

The Dublin Nation of the 17th of June, says: "We are authorized to state that a great movement on behalf of a number of tenants threatened with eviction is in progress throughout the county of Meath. At a meeting of the Catholic clergy of the county, held at Navan on the 15th instant, it was resolved that a meeting be held in every parish in the county, in order that the people be accurately informed with regard to the actual situations of the poor but solvent tenantry at the Mullagh and about Kells; also, that a collection be made in every parish for the protection of these and all other tenants who may hereafter be subjected to a similar ordeal of persecution; again, that a public meeting be held at the Mullagh on the 29th of June, and one at Kells on a future day, to protest against the idea that anything like a measure of fair protection has been affordep to the tenantry of Ireland by the bill lately passed under the auspices of Mr. Gladstone's government; then to sympathise with the terror-stricken tenants under threat of eviction. It was moreover, resolved that all the facts connected with the process of extermination in the county be accurately collected and published. The special committee held a meeting on Tuesday, the 13th instant, at Navan, and arrangements have been made to render the parochial meetings on next Sunday, and the great meetings at Mullagh and Kells a complete success. We congratulate the committee and the country on this vigorous and spirited action. It is highly desirable that such a course of conduct should be pursued wherever extermination is threatened. The land act is no efficient protection, and it would be a most mistaken policy to allow clearances to be carried on under shelter of it, and without public protest in any part of Ireland."

Schuylkill County Democracy.

At the Convention held at Pottsville, on Monday, the following were nominated:

Judge—Hon. Thomas H. Walker.
Associate Judge—John Slatterly.
Assembly—Charles King, James Ellis and Wm. Uhler.

THE OLD WORLD.

FRANCE.

Returns from the Elections.

PARIS, July 3.—A dispatch from Bordeaux announcee that four Republicans have been chosen from the Department of Gironde to the Assembly.

Tne Republicans cast 66,000 votes; the Imperialists 18,000, and the Royalists 19,000.

General Faidherbe and M. Festutein, Republicans, have been elected from the Department du Nord, by a two-thirds vote.

Departments Pas de Calais and Somme have also chosen General Faidherbe.

The Department of Aisne elects Republicans, and the Department of the Lower Seine elects moderate Republicans.

Only two Monarchists are chosen from Paris, and the approximate result of the election in thirty-four Departments, exclusive of that of the Seine, is fifty-six Republicans and twelve Conservatives.

VERSAILLES, June 3.—It is now considered that eighty or ninety of the one hundred and fourteen Deputies chosen yesterday to the Assembly, are moderate Republicans, and will support the administration of Thiers.

Gambetta has been returned to the Assembly from Marsailles.

Liberals have been chosen to the Assembly from the Departments of the Seine-et-Oise.

M. M. Duvergnier and Pierre Magne are among the successful candidates.

M. Rouher is defeated in the Department of Charente Inferieure.

PARIS, July 2—Midnight—via LONDON, July 3—7:30 A. M.—The elections passed off without any disturbance and little excitement was apparent throughout the day, and the city is perfectly calm to-night. No idea of the result can be formed until morning. There is no doubt of the election of Gambetta from the department of the Lower Seine. No definite returns have been received from the other departments.

PARIS, June 3.—The returns indicate the election of fifteen moderate republicans. Gambetta is returned. The *Siecle* states that the army did not vote. Rochefort has been pronounced insane. The workmen all voted for Gambetta and Hugo, who are the candidates elected for the First section of the Seventh arrondissement of Paris. The returns from Sceaux are favorable to the government candidate. The election of Gambetta, Walowski, Couriet, Pernolet, Presseveuse, Cissy and Andre is certain. The returns are still meagre, but it is probable that the Parisian Press Union has succeeded in electing fifteen of its candidates. Of the Radical list, Gambetta alone is successful. In many of the districts only a two-third vote was polled.

Thiers and the Orleanists—The Assembly—Germans at Sweet Work—Courts Martial.

PARIS, July 3.—No political importance is attached to the fact that the Orleans princes dined on Saturday with Thiers.

The discussion on the budget was resumed in the Assembly to-day.

The Deputies from Lyons have presented to the Assembly a protest unanimously signed by their constituents against the imposition of tax on silk.

The sugar manufacturers of Paris are once more employing German workman.

The courts martial for the trial of Communists convene in Paris to-morrow.

Paris Library Intact.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The various rumors which have been been circulated concerning the safety of the valuable contents of the National Library at Paris, are satisfactorily disposed of by a correspondent to the *Tribune*, who has visited the building and made the necessary inquiries, and strange to say, the Commune did not disturb any of the treasures of the library, but contented themselves by ousting the officials, and leaving the books and works untouched.

ENGLAND.

Diplomatic Changes—The French Loan.

LONDON, July 3.—It is reported that Lord Bloomfield will retire from his position as British Ambassador at Vienna and will be succeeded by Sir Alexander Buchanan, Lord Loftus, present Ambassador to Berlin, taking the latter's post at St. Petersburg. Odo Russell has been appointed Ambassador to Berlin. He will be replaced in the foreign office by Lord Tenderden.

The French loan is already much above the price at which it was issued. because of the quiet manner in which the French elections passed off.

The health of Childers, late first Lord of the Admiralty, is improving.

In the disturbances by Orangemen on Saturday at Lurgen, Ulster county, the military was called out. Upon the riot act being read the rioters dispersed, and quiet was restored.

The steamship Arragon, the pioneer steamer of the Bristol and New York line, sailed from Bristol on Saturday with forty-four passengers and a full cargo. Thousands of spectators witnessed the departure, and enthusiastic cheers were given for the new line.

Lost in Population.

Details of census received show that the manufacturing cities have lost in population since 1860.

ITALY.

The King in Rome—Arrival of the Corps Diplomatique.

ROME, July 2.—Victor Emanuel arrived to-day and had an enthusiastic reception.

The Ministers from Germany, Sweeden, Turkey, Holland, Russia, Spain, and the United States to the Court of King Victor Emanuel, have arrived in this city.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 3.—Prince Imperial Frederick William and wife leave to-morrow for England on a visit to Queen Victoria.

INDIA.

British Intervention—Serious Fracas.

BOMBAY, July 5.—The reconciliation between the Emir of Cabul and Yakoob Khan, is due to the intercession of the Viceroy of India.

A serious personal affray has occurred at Bangalore in which two British officers were shot.

SPAIN.

The Budget—Havana—Victor Emmanuel.

MADRID, July 4.—The Cortes continues the discussion of the Budget.

The reports circulated here as to the alleged disturbances in Havana are known to be unfounded.

During the debates in the Cortes Senor Nocedal took occasion to denounce in bitter language the King Victor Emmanuel's occupation of Rome. Senor Olazaga only protested against the expression of any opinion on the subject by the Cortes.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The Thiersites Carry Everything Before Them.

PARIS, July 4.—A general estimate of the supplementary elections show that of the one hundred and forty deputies elected, one hundred and twenty are Republicans, eight Legitimists and twelve Bonapartists. The official returns will differ but little from this estimate. Faidherbe, Gambetta and Danfert are each returned from three different Assembly districts. The majority of the Republicans elected belong to the moderate wing of the party, the proportion being ninety-five Moderates to twenty-five Radicals. The unexpected strength developed by the Republicans in the Provinces discourages the partisans of monarchy. The failure of the Imperialists surprises nobody, but the weakness of the Legitimists produces a sensation. It is feared that the Assembly will be more divided than ever, and that it will be impossible to obtain a compact working majority, or to determine which party has the balance of power.

The *Journal des Debats* says that the election details are favorable to the Bordeaux programme. The victory is not one for the Republicans, who owe their success to the division of their opponents, but for the order and peace Republicans, however jubilant over their success.

The *Siecle* says that the Bonapartists have been condemned by the results of the election, and that the Legitimists have resumed the position of a small minority.

The siege of Paris will probably be raised to-day as a prelude to the removal of the government from Versailles.

The latest classification of members of the Assembly, chosen on Sunday, is as follows: 86 Thiersites, 13 Radicals, 2 Legitimists, 3 Orleanists, and 1 Bonapartist.

The Republican journals rejoice over the overwhelming vote given for the candidates of their party in the country districts, and regard the victory as one calculated to estabiish permanently a Republic in France. The monarchical press, on the other hand, show signs of panic, and accuse each other of lack of devotion and energy in the cause.

A New Camp of Instruction—Palikao Replies to Trochu—Court Martial.

PARIS, July 5.—A permanent camp will soon be established at Sartory, replacing the camp at Chalons.

Count Palikao publishes a denial to Gen. Trochu's charges relative to the course pursued by the Count on the 4th of September. He therein recites a denial of the events of the time and claims that he acted proper in all respects.

The court martial will meet here on the 10th inst.

FRANCE.

Bismarck Non-Committal — Commerce With England—Trouble Brewing with Egypt.

PARIS, July 4.—The French Government has demanded the early evacuation of the forts near Paris, and the Department now occupied by the German troops. Bismarck has declined to give a positive promise to comply with the demand.

A Commission has been appointed by the Government to take evidence in England and France as to the working of commercial treaties.

A difference has arisen between the Egyptian Government and the French Consul at Cairo, in consequence of an alleged illegal arrest of a French citizen there by the police. Satisfaction has been demanded by France, and negotiations are now pending for a settlement of the dispute.

GERMANY.

Crown Prince Invited to Munich—Bismarck—French Veterans Enlisting in Austrian Service.

BERLIN, July 4.—The Crown Prince, Frederick William, has accepted the invitation of the King of Bavaria to be present at the triumphal entrance of the Bavarian troops into Munich

Bismarck has gone to his Varsein estate.

Some of the French soldiers who have been disbanded since the cessation of hostilities are now seeking to enter the Austrian service.

The Meeting of Emperors.

BERLIN, July 5.—Emperor William will shortly go to Ems to meet the Czar Alexander who is still at that place.

ITALY.

The King Back from Rome.

FLORENCE, July 5.—Victor Emanuel has returned from Rome.

Grand Review in Rome—Court Levees.

ROME, July 5.—The King held a grand review yesterday of the regular troops and national guards. He was enthusiastically received by the soldiers and spectators. The municipality of Rome gave a brilliant ball last night at which the King was present. At the close of the festivities his Majesty started for Florence.

There has been an unusual attendance of Cardinals and other high dignitaries of the Church at Court during the King's stay in Rome.

ENGLAND.

Brazilian Royalty.

LONDON, July 4.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil paid a visit to Queen Victoria to-day.

Gen. Sickles—Celebrating the Fourth.

LONDON, July 5.—The *Daily News* says that Sickles has arrived in London, and is going to Germany.

A banquet was given yesterday by the American residents of London, at Langham Hotel. A reception was also held at the residence of Schenck, in honor of the Declaration of Independence.

Judge Dowling After the Cracksmen.

Last night four burglars attacked a house in this city at which Judge Dowling of New York, was visiting. The Judge unaided beat them off.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, July 5.—Consols, 92¾; money, 92⅞ for account; Bonds firm, 5-20's of '62, 91¾: do of '65, 91½: do. of '67. 90½d; 10-40s, 89¾. Refined Petroleum 16½@18d. Tallow 43s 6d.

MANCHESTER, July 5.—Market quiet.

ANTWERP, July 5.—Petroleum buoyant at 50f.

FRANKFORT, July 5.—United States 5-20's, '62, 96⅜.

PARIS, July 5.—Rentes buoyant at 55 francs and 20 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—Cotton firm; middling upland 8⅞@9d. California wheat 11s 7d; spring 10s 5d@10s 6d; Winter 11s 2d. Flour 26d. Corn—No 1 mixed 30s, Pork buoyant at 52s 6d. Lard active at 47s 6d. Cheese 57s,

OBITUARY.

Col. Wm. Maynadier.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Col. Wm. Maynadier, of the ordnance department, died this morning at his residence in this city, aged 65 years.

Sister Monica.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Sister Monica, a lay sister of the Convent of the Visitation, died Saturday evening at the advanced age of eighty years. She was in the convent for more than half a century.

RAILROAD HORROR!

Harpeth River Bridge Gives Way

UNDER A PASSENGER TRAIN.

NASHVILLE, July 4.—The passenger train on the Nashville and Northwestern railroad, which left here at 3.20 P. M. yesterday, comprised of two passenger coaches and sleeping car, met with a deplorable accident at Harpeth river about eighteen miles from Nashville. After the locomotive and baggage car had crossed the bridge over the river,

The Bridge Gave Way,

and the remainder of the train fell with it into the stream. Fifteen persons, as far as known at present, were killed, and twenty-three wounded.

The Killed

Are John Marshall, of Nashville, Judge Hornberger, of Clarksville, Charles Campbell, wife and child, of Edgefield, opposite Nashville, three men unknown, Mrs. Wm. L. Yeatman and Mrs. Thomas Dunn, of Kingston Springs, Mr. Pendergrast and Mr. Wright, of White Bluff, J. C. Brocket and brother, William and Wiley Howard, of Marshal county.

The Wounded

Are W. W. Gee, brakeman, V. Hale, Point Isabel, Indiana; Mrs. Heard, Trenton, Tenn.; J. W. Scott, Mr. Willhoits, Miss C. Leake and John Campbell, Nashville; J. W. Thompson, Amherst Court House, Va.; Alex. Wright, White Bluff; W. Walker, Union City; D. E. Yeatman, Memphis; Thos. R. Yeatman, Kingston Springs; Mr. Brown, Johnsonville; John Pegram and Brother, Conductor Landis and S. S. Brown, Nashville; Robert Daniel, Bedford county; Thos. Dunn, Kingston Springs.

None of the wounded were mortally injured.

The dead and wounded were brought to Nashville, presenting a sickening spectacle at the depot. The bodies of the dead strangers were left at the undertaker's for preparation for burial. The accident was the result of the weakness of the bridge. The train was running slowly.

Nashville in Mourning.

NASHVILLE, July 4.—A meeting of the Nashville bar took place at 10 A. M., W. F. Cooper President—Appropriate resolutions expressive of sorrow for the death of J. G. Hornberger, of Clarksville, and John Marshall of Nashville, members of the bar, killed on the Nashville and North Western Railroad last night, and of sympathy with their relations, were adopted. Speeches were made by Judges Harrison, Campbell, Shackelford, Gen. Thurston and others. The terrible accident has placed Nashville in mourning.

Memphis in Gloom.

MEMPHIS, July 4.—The news of the terrible railroad accident near Nashville caused great excitement here. Mrs. Yeatman, who was killed, was a daughter of Jacob Moore, one of the wealthiest citizens of the city, and universally beloved. Her husband was a member of the firm of Yeatman & Anderson, commission merchants.

MURDER.

The Halstead Tragedy.

NEW YORK, July 2,—The murder of Pet Halstead in the bed-room of his mistress by her lover, yesterday morning, caused intense excitement in Newark. The murderer, Botts, expresses no regret for the deed. After he was arrested he said he expected he would have a poor Fourth of July, but Halstead would have a poorer one. He was satisfied to be strung up on the first tree he came to, but he had all the satisfaction he wanted. The tragic end of Long and the eventful career of Halstead, will once more revive in the memories of thousands of people who were in Washington during the war, many amusing reminiscences of one who was the best known man of that time. Ex-Chancellor Halstead and Mayor George B. Halstead, father and brother of the deceased, were both at the scene of the tragedy yesterday, waiting the Coroner's permission to take away the remains. The funeral will take place on Wednesday from his late elegant residence, corner Broad and Parkhurst streets.

His Father's Grief.

NEWARK, N. J., July 3.—The grief of Ex-Chancellor Halstead on hearing of the murder of his son Pet Halstead yesterday, was intense and it is hardly possible he can survice. He was incapable of being consoled and wandered from room to room in the house moaning piteously.

Botts has employed Gen. Runyon as counsel. The prisoner's friends claim he is worth $20,000, having realized from $50 to $100 a week from business. On the other hand it is stated he has no real estate and cannot have saved any large amount of money for the reason that he has been neglecting his business and furnishing about $20 per week to Mrs. Wilson

BOWEN, THE BIGAMIST.

Woman's Influence—What is it She Cannot Do?

WASHINGTON, July 3.—There seems to be no doubt that the President on Thursday decided not to pardon Bowen. When Mrs. Bowen called in the afternoon instead of seeing her, he referred her to Attorney General Akerman for her answer. District Attorney Fisher, who prosecuted the case before the Criminal Court, declined to recommend the pardon. The Attorney General had prepared a paper in accordance with the President's views, but it appears that Mrs. Bowen was successful at Long Branch. The parlon is expected here to-morrow and Mrs. Bowen is anxiously awaiting its arrival.

THE FIRE FIEND.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—The fire to-day destroyed Putnam & Raeber's chair back factory and three dwelling houses adjacent on Wood street. The total loss is about $18,000. It is supposed to have originated from the use of fire-works.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 4—About nine o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrible storm of wind and rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over the lower portion of our city. Houses were unroofed, chimnies, trees and fences blown down. Great damage was done to the wheat and corn in Marshall county. The towboat Star was blown from her moorings across the river but escaped injury.

LAFAYETTE, IND., July 4.—The German Peace Jubilee here to-day has been an immense success. The city has been crowded with people all day.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1871.

The Redemption of Legal Tenders.

The Acting United States Treasurer, in reply to an inquiry respecting the redemption of the legal tender notes, says that no numerical register has been kept, and it is, therefore, not possible to say whether the legal tender notes in any given numbers have been retired.

Personal.

The Postmaster General to-day appointed Elias Smith, of Galveston, as special agent of the Postoffice Department for the State of Texas on mail depredations.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Smith leaves Washington to-night for St. Paul for the benefit of his health.

Ex-Senator Warner, just appointed collector of the port of Mobile, leaves for that city this evening via Ohio where he stops a day.

Justice Field and wife and George C. Gerham, Secretary of the Senate. start to-night for California.

Reduced.

The cost of assessing and collecting internal revenue has been reduced $743,584 in the past six months.

Changing Treaty Ratifications.

The ratifications of the Treaty of Washington, which were signed here by the United States and British Commissioners on the 8th of May last, were exchanged at London on the 17th ult., the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The Treaty will be proclaimed to-morrow on the anniversary of American Independence.

Will They be Heard?

The Democrats of the Committee on Ku Klux investigating, have summoned the following representative men of Georgia to testify before it: Hon. A. P. Wright, Rome; Hon. N. L. Angier and Judge Hiram Warren, Atlanta; Hon. Thos. Hardeman, Macon; Gen. A. W. Sumton and ex-Mayor Anderson, Savannah; Peter W. Alexander, Columbia and Gen. A. R. Bright, Augusta.

Recognized.

The President has recognized Andrew W. Bugge Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at St. Louis.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

The Fourth—Fatal Accident—The Result of a Spree—Rain—The Cotton Mills.

[Special Dispatch to THE POST.]

ZANESVILLE, O. July 4, 1871.

The Fourth.

The Fourth passed here quietly. The houses on all the principal streets were decorated with flags, and the stores were closed during the day.

Fatal Accident.

At an early hour this morning an unknown man fell through the Muskingum Valley railway bridge to the river bed and was killed.

An engineer noticed him about five o'clock crawling from one cross tie to another. In about an hour afterward his dead body was discovered in the river below on the Zanesville side, where the water was but a few inches deep.

He was about 25 years of age, heavy built with dark hair and beard and dressed in dark brown clothes. From some remarks dropped by him the previous night, it is thought that he is a house painter from Pittsburgh, and that his name was Hall. There were no papers on his person by which to identify him. Coroner Bonnett held the inquest, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death. He had been at a dance in Putnam the night previous, and was intoxicated.

Rain.

There was a pleasant shower here this forenoon which has greatly revived vegetation.

The Cotton Mill.

Duvall's Cotton Mills suspend operations to-morrow for general repairs. Work will be resumed in three weeks and then run four days each week during the Summer and Fall. M.

THE REAL KUKLUX.

Negro Desperadoes—What White Men's Lives are Worth—A Warning.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 3.—On Saturday last, twenty-five armed negroes went to the plantation of Angus Reed, about twelve miles below Augusta, on the Savannah river. Arriving at Reed's the party fired and killed Thomas A. Lowe, and severely wounded Reed and his wife and mother. After disarming Reed, the negroes returned to Paul H. Hammond's place, where the Deputy Sheriff tried to arrest them, but without success, as they refused to disarm. The negroes, however, promised to go to Aiken and stand a trial. One of the parties implicated, was arrested here this evening. His story was that Reed and Lowe attempted to chastise a negro for stealing from them on a former occasion, but the negro escaped and returned with an armed band, who did so by way of retaliation. The affair caused much uneasiness.

THE "SMILER."

Bids Adieu to Politics.

CHICAGO, July 3.—A special from Indianapolis says: The editor of the *Journal* has a letter from Vice President Colfax, in which he denies the statement that he has reconsidered his determination to retire from political life. With the sincerest gratitude to his Republican friends for their long continued confidence, and expressing hopes for the continued triumph of their principles and candidates, he does not intend to be a candidate for political honors, but to retire to private life at the end of his term. In speaking of his health he says: I am feeling quite well and strong again, and I am really enjoying rest and relaxation, at home, which I have not had for years.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Eleven Men Buried Beneath a Mass of Earth.

NEWBURYPORT. July 3.—On Saturday, at Marche's Hill, a bank suddenly caved in, burying eleven men beneath an immense mass of earth. They were soon rescued. Some were but little injured. Two others, John Twoboy and James Cushman were dead when reached; a third one of the men, John Clifford, was badly but not seriously injured. Cushman and Twoboy each leave a widow and six children. The cut where the accident occurred was about thirty feet deep, and the men had come to more gravelly soil, which, having no clay in it, caved in and brought down the whole mass.

THE TREATY.

PROCLAIMING ITS RATIFICATION.

Mandate of Kaiser Ulysses.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

The Proclamation of the Treaty of Washington dated yesterday commences as follows:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A treaty between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingoom of Great Britain and Ireland, concerning the settlement of all cases of difference between the two countries was concluded and signed at Washington by the High Commisioners and Plenipotentiaries of the respective Governments on the 8th of May last which treaty is word for word, as follows: [Here follows the Treaty.] [The Proclamation thus concludes:] and

WHEREAS, said treaty has been duly ratified on the part of both parties, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of London, on the 17th day of June, 1871, by Robert C. Schenck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Earl Granville, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of their respective governments; now,

Therefore, be it known, that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused said treaty to be made public, to the end of the same, and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, on the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President,
HAMILTON FISH-
Secretary of State.

NEWARK, OHIO.

Terrible Drouth—Vegetation Literally Burned Up—Stock in Danger of Starvation.

[Special correspondence of THE POST.]

NEWARK, July 2, 1871.

This part of Ohio is now experiencing the most terrible drouth ever known since its first settlement. Beginning with the eastern part of Coshocton county, and extending a considerable distance west and south of this point, all kinds of vegetation is literally burned to a crisp. It seems almost like an exaggeration when I say that at the very season of the year when pastureage should be in its prime, that you can see large fields upon which not one single blade of grass is to be seen, and the half-starved cattle and sheep wander about disconsolately *gnawing at the dry sod* for something to sustain life. For a distance of forty miles along the line of the Pan Handle road nearly every pasture field and meadow on either side have been swept with fire, to the destruction of fences and the imminent danger of barns and houses. The sparks falling from passing locomotives in the dry grass readily ignite and ravage the parched fields until the progress of the flames is stayed by plowed land, or by the united efforts of the neighboring farmers. The pasturge is as completely gone as though it was the dead of winter. Live stock is in great danger of starvation. I heard of some farmers who are cutting down trees for their cattle to browse on, others are feeding hay and straw, but the stock of hay is nearly exhausted. There will be no hay produced this year, comparatively speaking, half a ton to the acre will be a high average.

The corn, scarcely a foot high, is withered and cannot possibly produce one-fourth of a crop. The whole section looks desolate and melancholy beyond description, water being as scarce as pasture for stock. Farmers are endeavoring to dispose of their stock at less than half its value, knowing that it cannot possibly be wintered. The whole farming community is depressed under this terrible fiery visitation, and will take years to replace the loss already entailed. MAX.

ZANESVILLE OHIO.

Sudden Death—A Young Man Dies in a Barber's Chair—The Drouth in the Muskingum Valley.

ZANESVILLE, July 3, 1871.

Special Correspondence of THE POST.

Yesterday a young man named Ross Madden entered a barber shop for the purpose of getting shaved, and awaited his turn for some time, expressing considerable impatience. When his turn came he hastily sprang into the chair, laid his head upon the head rest, stretched out his feet and died instantly without a struggle. The physicians upon a *post mortem* examination decided it to be the result of heart disease.

The drouth extends into this part of the Muskingum Valley. Vegetation is not so badly parched as in the districts north of here, in consequence of a few light showers during the past six weeks, but the water famine is very great. Nearly all the wells and springs on the uplands are perfectly dry. People whose wells never failed before have to go great distances to get water for household use, which, when obtained, is brackish and unhealthy to the last degree. Live stock is suffering for water intensely. Farmers drive their stock as much as five miles for water.

The windows of heaven seem closed against this section of Ohio. There has not been a heavy rain here since the 1st of September, 1870. "Rain, rain!" is the universal prayer. The choking dust is almost knee-deep in the roads, and there is but seldom a cloud to veil the fiery eye of the sun that is sucking up what little moisture is left. Disease is already threatening to follow in the wake of the drouth. The festering beds of the stagnant pools are instinct with malaria, fever and death. M.

Denies It.

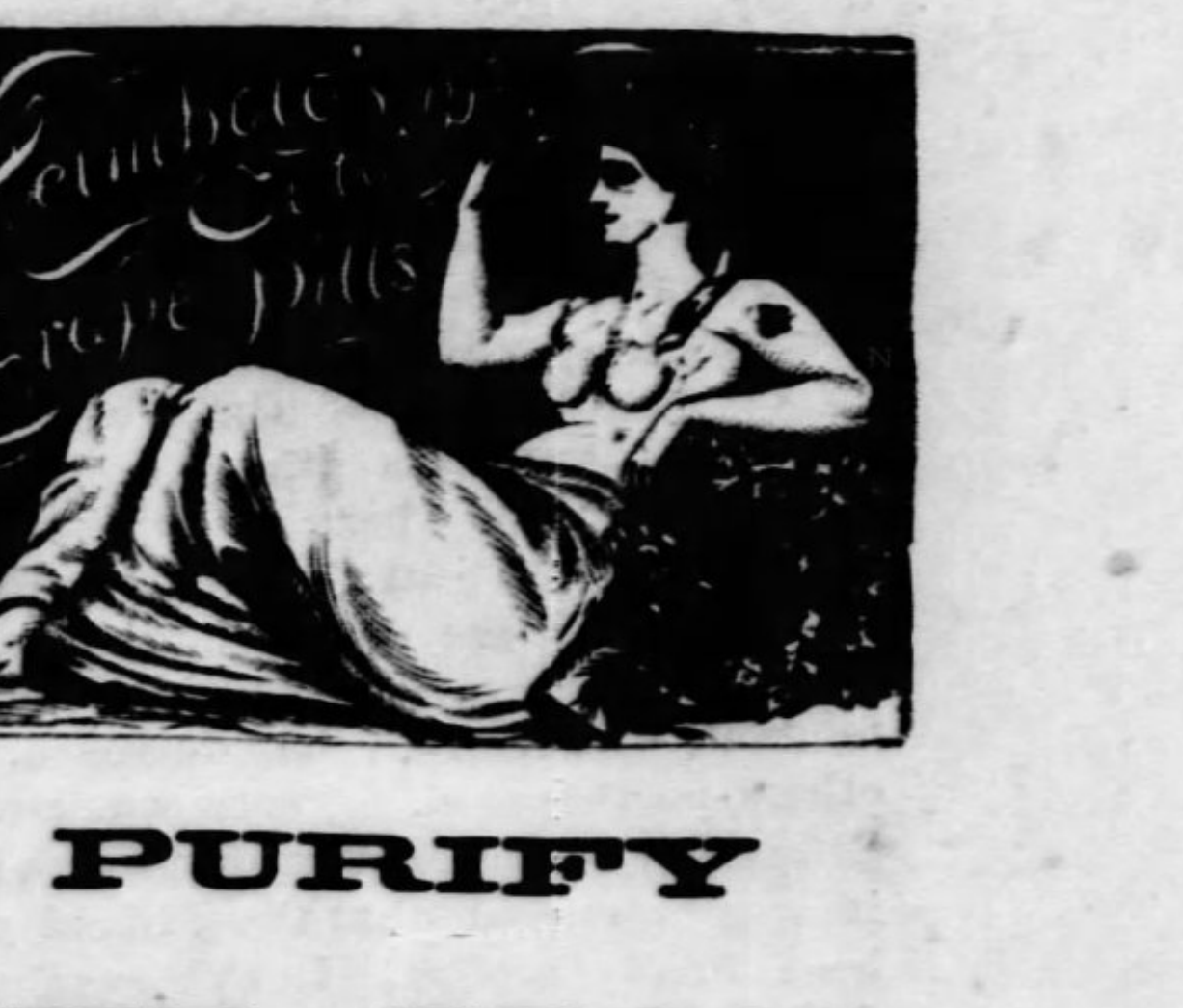
THE POST has received the following telegram:

CONFLUENCE, PA., July 13, 1871.

The report that there is or has been a case of small-pox at or near Confluence is untrue. JAMES BAXTER.

Who said it was?

MEDICAL.



PURIFY

THE BLOOD

AND

BEAUTIFY

THE COMPLEXION.

PURIFY THE BLOOD and

BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION

BY USING

Helmbold's Catawba Grape-Juice Pills

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

In the Spring and Summer months the system undergoes a change.

This is the time to use good blood-renewing, purifying, and invigorating medicines.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

AND

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Grape Juice Pills

ARE THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE.

One bottle of Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla equals in strength one gallon of the syrup or decoction as made by druggists; and a wine glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink—a delightful and healthful beverage.

The Grape Juice Pill is composed of Fluid Extract of Catawba Grape Juice and

FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB,

Useful in all diseases requiring a cathartic remedy and far superior to all other purgatives, such salts, magnesia, etc.

Helmbold's Grape-Juice Pill

Is not a patented pill, put up as those ordinarily vended, but

THE RESULT OF 10 YEARS' EXPERIMENTING and

GREAT CARE IN PREPARATION.

SAFE FOR AND TAKEN BY CHILDREN.

NO NAUSEA; NO GRIPING PAINS,

BUT MILD, PLEASANT, and SAFE IN OPERATION.

TWO BOTTLES OF THE FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

AND

ONE BOTTLE OF THE GRAPE-JUICE PILLS

ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

to those suffering from

BAD BLOOD, POOR COMPLEXION,

HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS,

WAKEFULNESS AT NIGHT,

COSTIVENESS,

AND IRREGULARITIES

and to those suffering from

BROKEN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS

IT WILL GIVE NEW BLOOD, NEW VIGOR

AND NEW LIFE.

THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS

are done up with great care and in handsome bottles, and will surpass all those vended in wooden boxes, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced men, comparing with the English and French style of manufacturing

All of

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

PREPARATIONS

ARE PHARMACEUTICAL,

NOT A SINGLE ONE BEING PATENTED

BUT ALL ON THEIR OWN MERITS.

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

AND

South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

HAS GAINED

WORLD-WIDE FAME

THE M'KEESPORT MURDER

Trial of Winklefause for the Murder of O'Leary.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the case of the Commonwealth vs. Louis Winklefause, indicted for the murder of Daniel O'Leary, was called up, Judge Stowe presiding. The murder for which the defendant is indicted, was committed on the 29th of May last, near Camden, a little village near McKeesport, on the south bank of the Monongahela river. It appears that a lodge of Red Men had been holding a picnic on that day, near Camden, which Wilkenfause and the deceased attended. A disturbance occurred, in which the defendant, O'Leary, the deceased, and others participated. Peace was restored before any serious outbreak occurred, and it was supposed that the difficulty had been finally settled. In the evening the deceased, John Belcher and some others met Winklefause and assaulted him. O'Leary had not been connected with the quarrel in the afternoon; but his brother had been, and he was incensed at the treatment he had received. When the assault was made Winklefause told his assailants to stand back, but instead of heeding the warning the deceased and Belcher followed him up. Defendant then drew a pistol and fired at Leary. The ball struck the deceased in the breast, causing instant death. Winkelfause alleges that before he fired he was struck on the head with a stone thrown by one of his assailants and that he acted in self-defense. Both parties were coal miners, and defendant was in the employ of Lysle & Sons, coal merchants.

When the case was called up, District Attorney Pearson, and Messrs. Powers and Gibson appeared on behalf of the Commonwealth and Messrs. Marshall and Coyle for the defense. The prisoner, who s a young man, and intelligent in appearance, was arraigned in due form, and entered a plea of not guilty.

The work of empannelling a jury was then commenced. Fifty-eight jurors were called, of which number four were directed to stand aside, eleven were challenged peremptorily by defense, two challenged peremptorily by commonwealth, one was excused and twelve failed to answer to their names. Shortly after twelve o'clock the twelfth juror was sworn, the jury consists of the following persons: Messrs. John Davidson, Hiram Conant, David Carnahan, Joseph Fisher, S. H. Starr, Andrew Craighead, John Ochse, Ernest Eggers, D. M. Smith, James Robinson, W. J. Beadell, Michael Hock. The case was then opened for the prosecution, and the first witness called was John Belcher, who was present when the shooting took place. He testified that he saw defendant with the pistol in his hand, and heard O'Leary tell him to put it away. At the time the shot was fired Leary was standing at arm's length from defendant; witness was about twenty yards distant. He testified that he did not see any assault upon Winklefause, and did not see any person throw a stone or stoop down to pick any up.

Mr. Jones, examined—Had you any conversation with Dan O'Leary?

Heard him say something about fighting at that time.

How far were O'Leary and Belcher apart? Twenty-six feet.

Winklefouse was standing by facing these men. This was somewhere between eight and nine o'clock.

I was standing in the porch about the breadth of the street off them about thirty feet distant.

It was a moonlight night.

Cross-Examined—Did you recognize the distance? I measured it with a tape line.

Mrs. Burns, examined—Am no relative to the party; saw this shooting; it was a moonlight evening. I was sitting on my own door step with my sister Mary; O'Leary's house is further up the river; I first saw the party at the water-trough; I saw them walking together side by side with their faces towards me.

Mr. Marshall objected here on the ground of suggesting, and then witness was desired to describe what she saw.

Witness—There was nothing to attract any person's attention till I saw Winklefouse suddenly stopping O'Leary, taking out a pistol and firing a shot; I saw the shot and heard the report; he then stood about two seconds and walked away up the road past me; the party he shot was Daniel O'Leary; heard nothing but the one report; did not see Dan. O'Leary do anything at the time; I was looking right at the parties the time the shot was fired; I was looking down the road for my husband coming, that was why my eyes fell so directly on the party; I went up to the man after he was shot. He was shot in the breast; he was shot in the breast; there were several others there before me; I did not hear him say any thing after I went up.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall.—Another reason why I looked so intently in that direction was because I thought O'Leary was my husband; did not see any stones thrown or any blows struck; Winklefouse ran in the direction of his home after he fired the shot. I don't know what occurred between the parties before the shooting; I did not hear any talk between them.

Miss O'Leary was next sworn and examined.—I am a sister of Daniel O'Leary. On the evening of the shooting I was sitting at the door step looking down the road; my brother was between 20 and 21 years of age; he had been sick some time previous to that evening; he was about two weeks better; had not been able to walk without the aid of a cane till a few days before that; there was no person between me and the parties but John Belcher; Wilkenfouse and my brother were coming from towards the watering trough; heard their voices but could not hear distinctly what was said. Saw Winklefause take out a pistol and shoot; then I went down and saw my brother lying on the ground.

Cross exmined—Did not know it was my brother who was shot till I went down and saw him lying on the ground; John Belcher was the first at the watering trough after me.

John Davis, Sr., was next examined.—I keep a hotel at the place. I assisted Mr. Jones to measure the ground. The road is 24 feet wide. He corroborated the previous evidence in all the particulars.

Davis Jr., was examined.—Saw the party walking together, Louis had his hand in his breast; went together in this way about ten yards, O'Leary stopped at the coal shed as if to lift something, but I could not tell whether he lifted anything or not. I saw nothing more. Didn't see Belcher do or say anything; I was about eighteen feet off them; I did not hear any loud talk nor any insulting or vulgar words; I heard Danny tell him to put the revolver in his pocket; I saw them stand apart from each other about 15 yards; saw O'Leary lying on the ground. I could not see them any farther than the coal shed and this far they maintained the position which I have described. When Danny stooped to pick up something at the coal shed they were about six feet apart. To Mr. Gibson; think if O'Leary had anything in his hand I could have seen it; I didn't know whether Belcher had anything in his hand or not; the homes of both parties lay in the way they were going; I saw a pistol in Louis Winklefouse's hand, it was a single barrel pistol, small.

Robert Robinson next examined, Am eighteen years of age. I live in Camden; I was leaning my head out of a window when I saw Louis; he was in front of John Davis' bar room O'Leary said, "Louis is that you?" When he went towards him Louis said "Stand back, I am drunk to-night; I will see you another time." They went on up the road, and I did not pay much more attention to them.

Cross-Examined—Louis went up the road a kind of half and half backing, as far as I could see him; he was ahead of O'Leary and Belcher; saw O'Leary stooping at the coal shed as if he were going to pick up a stone, but didn't see anything that he picked up. Belcher was standing still at this time.

Dr. VanKirk examined—Had seen deceased the Sunday before he was shot; the only injury he had then was a slight sore on the hip joint; he walked then without a cane.

Dr. E. Kearney examined—I was called about 8 o'clock on the evening that O'Leary was shot; his clothes were still on; had a wound over the third rib on the left side; he had been dead a few minutes before that; the ball I concluded had passed down and struck the blood vessels connected with the heart; the shot must have been close, because his two shirts were black with powder; the wound was made by a bullet.

Dr. Hawthorne's evidence—Was at the post mortem examination on O'Leary, on the 30th of May; found a bullet wound; it had struck the third rib and glanced downward towards the heart; the edge of the wound was blackened with powder, so that the instrument of death must have been very close; my opinion is that O'Leary's death was caused by that wound, almost instantly.

Cross-examined—Could not tell what position the man was in when he received the wound. There was nothing in the shape of the wound to indicate this.

James Kelly, examined—It was a moonlight night. I was not present at the shooting. I assisted in taking the shirt and drawers off deceased. (The garments were produced in Court, exhibiting the rent which the bullet made.) These shirts are in the very same condition in which they were taken off deceased. Was about 120 yards off the place where the tragedy occurred.

Mrs. O'Leary, examined—I am the mother of deceased. He was betwen 19 and 20. Have lived in that place thirteen years. The shirts are just in the same condition as when they were taken off deceased. (To Mr. Gibson) My son did not carry weapons. (Mr. Marshall objected to this question.)

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Coyle on behalf of the defendant observed that he was prepared to prove that Winklefouse was not guilty of the crime laid to his charge. O'Leary and several others had waylaid Winklefouse for the purpose of doing him bodily harm. Counsel went on to show how the dispute commenced at a picnic, how the quarrel was temporarily settled, how a party with O'Leary had conspired and threatened to beat Louis Winklefouse and his party. They said they would watch for him. Was prepared to prove that Daniel O'Leary had proposed to do the fighting for his brother against Winklefouse. The defence was prepared to prove that at Camden village these parties lay in wait, and defendant was made aware of this. Defendant tried all he could to avoid coming into a struggle with O'Leary. Have witnesses to prove that Dan. O'Leary struck him with a stone, and that two shots were fired after him. Are prepared to show that defendant was justified in the attempt which he made in defence of his own life.

Squire Berry, examined.—Winklefause came to me on the night of the 29th of May, about 11 o'clock, and told me what he had done and delivered himself up. I took charge of him. He had a bruise or contusion on the left brow as if inflicted by some blunt instrument.

Cross examined.—Other parties in the office saw the bruise also. The bruise was nearly its natural color in the morning. There were no other marks of violence upon him.

Ralph Ord, a blacksmith, examined—Saw Louis Winklefause coming up the road; Dan O'Leary and Belcher standing at the tavern; O'Leary says, is that you? Yes; he says, I want to talk to you; Louis says, I am drunk, I want to go home, I'll see you again; Dan then sprang towards him saying G—d d—n you, I have you now, you are not on the picnic ground now; then Louis held out his hand and told him to stand back; then O'Leary said, you G—d d—d bastard; you are not going to scare me with that, (meaning the pistol); he then stepped aside and picked up some object; he then backed Louis about fifteen or twenty yards up the road; O'Leary says to him, put that in your pocket and I will fight you; Louis replied that he would put it in his pocket if O'Leary would lay the stone down and let him go quietly home; that was the last that I heard said; they were going up the road (O'Leary, Winklefause and Belcher,) in the form of a triangle, Louis going backwards and the others following him; I saw Dennis O'Leary and some others that evening; I heard their conversation; I don't know where Dan was at that time; I just saw the three up the road as far as watering trough. Have been acquainted with Daniel O'Leary five years, and with Louis Winklefouse two years and a half; Louis' reputation in the community is that of a quiet, peaceable boy. Belcher was about thirty feet off O'Leary when the latter picked up the object.

Cross-examined.—O'Leary sprang at Louis before the latter drew the pistol. I can't swear that I saw the pistol. It was not a club that O'Leary picked up; it had the appearance of a bit of rock or brick; he hadn't it in his hand when he made the spring at Winklefouse; he had nothing in his hands that I saw. I saw his hands; they were not in his pockets, but don't know where they were. Saw Michael Kilgarren at the time, and again at two o'clock in the morning. He said to me didn't you see that man shot? I said I knew nothing at all about it, and it is none of your business, and he then said it was a rascally murder, and went away.

John Vaughan, sworn—I board at Davis' hotel, Camden; am a coal miner. I remember the unfortunate occurrence; I was up stairs in my room going to bed; heard the noise; saw O'Leary take up something and heard him saying, You bastard, you can't scare me with that, Louis said. "Danny, I am drunk and you want to beat me." Didn't see Belcher do anything. They left my view in the attitude I have described, till the trees obstructed my view and I saw nothing more.

John Reese—Saw O'Leary and Belcher together, and about half an hour afterward heard a shot and went and saw Dan. O'Leary lying on the road.

Mr. Yaker—Saw two fellows following another, and heard some one shout, "go for him, go for him," but could not tell where this voice came from; then I heard the shot; I then holloed that there was somebody shot; didn't know any of the parties.

P. D. Marsh—Saw Winklefouse the next morning after the occurrence, and brought him to Mr. Marshall's office, and afterwards left him in jail. I think he had a lump on the side of his head near the temple and a red mark, but no abrasion of the skin.

Thomas Humphries was next examined and merely corroborated the evidence about the conversation which passed between O'Leary and Winklefouse. Saw the shot going off while the latter was walking backwards, etc.

Several boys were then examined who had seen the fight at the pic-nic ground but whose evidence did not amount to very much.

Christ. Kohl was examined and testified that he had seen Wilkenfause after the fuss; he did not appear to have marks upon him at that time. I had some conversation with him (Counsel objects to hear the conversation) we parted shortly and he went in the direction of his home.

Cearles Kohl was examined and corroborated the above testimony.

Caterine Geyer was examined and testified to having seen Winklefouse at the pic-nic after the row and to having seen the lump on his head.

Christian Winklefouse, examined—I am the father of Louis Winklefouse. I was at the pic-nic ground looking after Louis. I told him to go home. He had only the one way to go. Saw him next morning in the 'Squire's office at McKeesport. Louis is eighteen years of age.

Conrad Goldstron, examined as to the measuring off the ground and the plot thereof from Davis' house to the place of the unhappy occurrence. I know Louis since he was a baby. With regard to his reputation he has about the best of any boy around there.

Louis Weiser, Weiser Philip Hoffmann, David Lynch, Mr. Ludwick and George Kinzelbach were called to testify to the good character.

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EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

White Lead Works Partially Burned Several Dwellings Reduced to Ashes—Loss $5,000.

An alarm of fire was sounded yesterday morning about half-past four o'clock, from box 17, on Western avenue, Allegheny, the occasion being the discovery of fire in the White Lead Works of Messrs. T. H. Nevin & Co., at the corner of Western and Grant avenues. The fire was first discovered in a shed at the rear of the main building, which was used as a storehouse for oil, kegs, charcoal, &c. Considerable delay occurred in procuring the key to the alarm box, on account of which the fire had gained a good headway before the alarm was sounded.

After the loss of ten or fifteen minutes, an alarm was struck, to which the fire department responded as promptly as possible, and succeeded in checking the flames before they had communicated to the main building. The store room in which the fire broke out, was totally destroyed with its contents. A brick tin-shop adjoining, which belonged to the establishment, took fire, and was also burned to the ground. The roof over the coroding vat also caught fire and was entirely consumed. The fire communicated to three small frame tenement houses, fronting on Western avenue, which are occupied by operatives in the factory, owed by the firm. These were damaged to some extent, the injury resulting principally from water. The rear wing of the brick dwelling, owned by Dr. Coffee and occupied by James S. Gray, Esq., which also fronts on Western avenue, was also damaged to the extent of perhaps $500 or $600. Some of Mr. Gray's furniture was blistered with the heat, and injured to some extent with the water. The cornice of the main building of the manufactory was somewhat scorched, but the fire was checked ere any further harm was done.

The total loss of Messrs. Nevin & Co. will probably reach $3,000, upon which there is an insurance of $1,500. The dwelling of Dr. Coffee is also insured. About $1,500 worth of linseed oil, belonging to Geo. A. Kelley, druggist, of this city, which had been stored in the wareroom, was enterely distroyed. This, we are informed, was insured in an Eastern company.

The fire is supposed to have caught from a quantity of charcoal which had been placed in the frame storeroom. A fresh load of this material had been put in the previous evening. Shortly afterward it was discovered to be on fire, and water was poured upon it until it was supposed to be thoroughly saturated. Again at eleven o'clock the charcoal was examined, and no fire being visible, it was thought that all danger was past. It is thought, however, that it afterward ignited, and thus caused the conflagration.

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JOHNNY NEWELL.

Motion for a New Trial Denied—The Prisoner to be Sentenced next Saturday.

In the Criminal Court, on Saturday morning, Messrs. Marshall and Moreland, counsel for John Newell, convicted during the week of mayhem, made a motion for a new trial and assigned the following reasons therefor:

First—Robert Baxter, who served on the jury, was not called, but answered to the name of Robert J. Baxter, another juror, who was called.

Second—Four or five of the jurors empannelled had expressed an opinion in favor of conviction before being called as jurors.

Third—The verdict was not rendered by the jury called in the case.

In support of the second reason, an affidavit signed by H. C. Leo, was submitted. The affidavit avers that four or five of the jurors had stated that their minds had been made up for conviction before they were empannelled on said jury, from information received from parties previous to the trial of the case.

Mr. Marshall stated that in his opinion the defendant did not have a fair trial, and he deemed it his duty to secure to him all the rights he could claim under the law. He was prepared to call witnesses and substantiate the allegations set forth, and he asked the court to permit him to proceed.

Judge Stowe said that while he had endeavored to give the defendant, as well as any other defendants every right to which they were entitled under the law, the reason assigned was not sufficient to warrant the granting of a new trial. The motion would therefore be overruled.

Mr. Marshall asked for a rule to take depositions, but this was also refused, and the papers submitted were indorsed by his Honor as follows: "July 1, 1871, Court declines to hear counsel on the motion, and the same overruled."

Mr. Moreland subsequently asked that the sentence be deferred until next Saturday, in order to allow the defendant to make the necessary arrangement of his affairs. He would at that time appear to receive the sentence of the Court. Judge Stowe replied that the request would be granted, and the sentence was accordingly deferred.

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On the 11th of this month the Democratic Confrees of the Tenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, of Indiana, Westmoreland and Armstrong counties, will meet at the St. Charles hotel, this city, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the President Judgeship made vacant by the resignation of Judge Buffington.

ANOTHER PETROLEUM HORROR.

Fearful Accident from Careless Use of Oil.

Shortly after eleven o'clock on Saturday morning an intense excitement was created in the neighborhood of Fourteenth street Birmingham, near the base of the hill, by the sudden appearance on the street of a little girl enveloped in a sheet of flames. It appears that a little girl named Minnie Widener, eleven years of age, was left in charge of the house during her father's absence in this city attending market. While engaged in lighting a fire in the stove in the kitchen she procurred a can of oil, and proceeded to pour some on the fire. As soon as the oil reached the fire the flames communicated to the contents of the can, and a loud explosion was the immediate result. The burning oil was scattered in every direction, and of course enveloped the witless child in flames. She rushed through the house into the street, leaving a streak of fire in the rooms as she passed through. A number of persons immediately ran to her assistance, and among others, Officer Dernel, who tore the burning garments from the child's body. A colored woman of the neighborhood then took charge of the little sufferer, in the absence of her mother, and applied flaxseed, crude oil, etc., and cared for her tenderly until the arrival of Dr. Briggs. After an examination of the injuries, the physician remarked that he had but little hope for the child's recovery. The lower part of the body, and arms, were burned almost to a crisp, but the face and head were not injured. It is supposed, however, that she inhaled the flames.

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Suicide.

Annie E. Sheridan, twenty-five years of age, who lived at No. 11 Second street, Allegheny, wife of Pat. Sheridan, driver in Kaiser's livery stables, West street, committed suicide, it is thought, by drowning herself on Saturday night last. She was seen at eleven o'clock Saturday night by some of her neighbors, and next that was seen of her was about five o'clock yesterday morning floating in the Allegheny river. It is reported that jealousy was the instigation of the rash act. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicidal drowning. She attempted to poison herself about three weeks ago.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOSHER MAGNETIC MINERAL SPRING WATER, received this day, 20 cases of this Celebrated Spring Water. Also, constantly on hand, at the lowest Prices.

CONGRESS WATER,

From the Empire, Congress and High Rock Springs.

FRESH BLUE LICK WATER,

GETTYSBURG SPRING WATER,

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER,

All of which are guaranteed Pure and Fresh.

JOS. FLEMING, Druggist,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

PURE WINES, PURE WINES.

A large and complete assortment of

PURE WINES,

For Medicinal purposes, at

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell hem. nol8:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

1,003 GIFTS.

Grand Gift Concert and Distribution for the benefit of the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity of the City of New York and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington, D. C. To be held in Washington City, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from the Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on THURSDAY, July 27th, 1871, positively.

After the Concert the Commissioners will award to the successful ticket holders

1,003 GIFTS

Amounting to $200,000, consisting of desirable Real Estate in Baltimore city and county, and Washington county, Md., Bonds, stocks and cash.

52,000 tickets only will be sold at $5 each.

Hon. H. McCullough, Elkton, Md. } Com'rs.
Maj. Geo. T. Castle, Balto., Md. }
Hon. Jas. S. Negley, M. C., Washington City, Trustee.

REFERENCES:

Maj. Gen D. Hunter, U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hon. Jas. S. Negley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.
Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown, Md.
Updegraff & Sons, Hagerstown, Md.
Hon. R. J. Brent, late Att'y. Gen'l, Baltimore.
C. F. Abbott, Esq., 20 Postoffice avenue, Baltimore.
John H. Fowler Esq.,
W. H. Myers, of W. H. Myers & Bros., Exchange place, Baltimore.

Deeds of the Real Estate, certified to by counsel in the hands of the Trustee.

Tickets and Circulars can be had of
P. C. DEVLIN,
General Agent,
Stationer and Printer, No. 31 Nassau street,
New York,
To whom all communications should be addressed.
Tickets sent "C. O. D." if desired.
Send for circular containing List of Prizes, &c.
Good responsible Agents wanted.
Tickets for sale at A. M. Stevenson's Book Store, 200 Beaver avenue, Allegheny city, Pa.
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DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultent effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

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Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:lyd&w.

TO LET—FRUIT FARM AND NURSERY—For a term of years, situated in a good locality, within 4 miles of the city line and 1 mile of Railroad Station; Dwelling, Greenhouse, and all necessary buildings, in good repair, stocked with the best of fruits, trees, plants and vines. Possession given at any time. Good references required.
Address— JAMES RALSTON,
jy1-3tw White Ash, Allegheny county, Pa.

NOTICE—AN APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter for the South Side Savings Bank, East Birmingham. Capital, $200,000; with the privilege of extending to $500,000. jun24:6mw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DOLLAR LEADER

PROSPECTUS.

On or about the FIRST DAY OF JULY, will be issued the FIRST NUMBER of the

DOLLAR {WEEKLY} LEADER,

The Cheapest Literary Newspaper in the World.

It will comprise 28 columns of the choicest reading matter—

The News of the Week, in a nutshell, culled from the latest and Most Reliable Telegraphic Dispatches, together with

All the most important Religious, Social and Political Items of Interest from every source,

Carefully compiled Statements of the Wholesale and Retail Markets.

A Condensed, but Reliable Financial Review of the Week.

A well edited department, containing New and Valuable hints to Farmers.

Familiar but Instructive and Practical "Talks to Housewives."

Which will together form a Compendium of Useful Information that can be purchased in no other shape for ten times the subscription money.

This must commend the DOLLAR LEADER as an invaluable auxilliary to every head of a family who would have those for whose culture he is responsible well informed concerning the weekly history of the world; while on the other hand, the light but accurate "Fashion Gossip" and Chit-Chat of the Ladies' Column, the piquant but not offensive Personals, the sparkling effervescence of the Humorous Department, the entertaining as well as instructive Answers to Correspondents, together with the choicest Stories, Sketches and Poems, will furnish an amount and variety of spicy and entertaining Reading that will be sought in vain from any other source.

The terms of the DOLLAR LEADER will be, as its name indicates—

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Six Months.....................Fifty Cents.
Three Months...................Twenty-five Cents.
Subscriptions Must be Paid in Advance.

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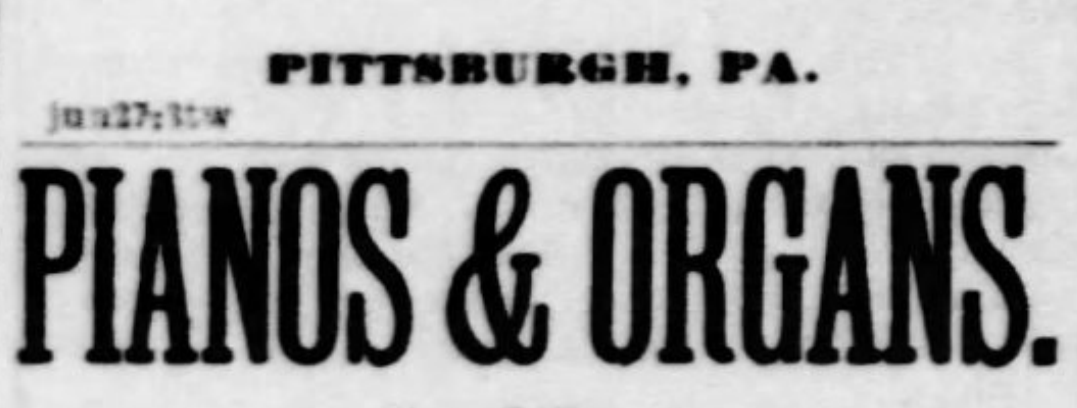
PIANOS & ORGANS.



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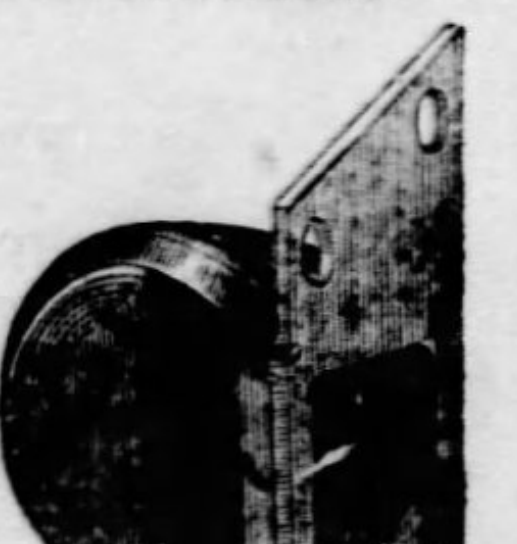

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HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Renews the Hair to its Original Color When Gray.

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Renews the brash, wiry hair to silken softness, Beautiful Hair Dressing. One Bottle shows its effects. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

The few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only one but many nations must have extraordinary virtues Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvellous cures, which have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equalled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of Coughs, Colds, Consumption that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, which is well founded, if the remedy betaken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords in sudden attacks, and by its timely use.

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We invite the attention of all persons who wish to ornament their grounds to our immense stock of

ROSES, GERANIUMS, VERBENAS,
Heliotropes, Pelargoniums, Etc.

We have perhaps the most complete assortment in this market. We shall be glad to have parties visit our GREENHOUSES, situated TWO miles from the city on the Brownsville Pike.

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Successors to J. Knox,
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Smoking Tobacco
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Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its CONSERVATIVE PART, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) DEFORMITIES of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jan11:1yw
Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock, p..

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the estate of John Johnston, deceased, late of Wilkins township, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment, and all those having claims against the same, will present them duly probated for settlement to the subscribers at the late residence of the deceased, on the Northern Turnpike, Wilkins township, Allegheny county, Pa.
C. B. JOHNSTON,
B. H. JOHSTON.
my19:6tw Executo r

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers.
J. H. TUTTLE,
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THE OLD WORLD.

FRANCE.

Gambetta Lionized–Paris Rising from her Ashes–Rouher's Platform–The Grand Review.

PARIS, June 30.—Gambetta arrived yesterday and has received many visits from official and unofficial persons.

The sentence of death imposed upon Cremeinx, will probably be commuted.

The work of renovating Paris is progressing, and sixty thousand masons are engaged. The city is being thoroughly disinfected.

The journals both of Paris and Versailles express their satisfaction at the success of the review at Long Champs.

The circular of Rouher to the Electors affirms that he is a defender of the principles of free trade. In relation to the future form of government he says, the nation must decide upon it after the elections have been held and the question of free trade has been decided upon. He denounces the opponents of this policy as mere factions.

The speech of Gambetta at Bordeaux was upon the subject of the development of education in France, and was received with hearty approval and great applause.

The *Official Journal* commenting on the review at Long Champs, remarks: We have shown Europe an army one hundred thousand strong, valorous and ably commanded, which has saved the cause of civilization. We have also called for two milliards of money and been offered five milliards. The nation evidently recovers.

Thiers' State Dinner–French Press Touchy.

PARIS, June 30.—The dinner given by Thiers after review yesterday was brilliant affair and was attended by nearly all the generals and colonels of the army in and near Paris and by the members of the Ministry and many prominent deputies of the National Assembly. The utmost cordiality of feeling prevailed.

The French journals resent the censures of the North German *Gazette* on the military expenditures of France. They maintain that the question concerns France alone.

ENGLAND.

Prince Vladimir.

LONDON, June 30—The Russian Prince Vladimir has left London.

What is Thought of the French Army Review–The Turco-Greek Difficulty Settled–Indignation Over the High Cable Tariffs.

LONDON, June 30.—Correspondents of the London papers all agree that the review at Long Champs and the Frenc loan were both successful. One of the writers says that it is thought that revenge upon Germany is uppermost in the minds or the Parisians who still hope for an opportunity to readjust the frontier.

It is reported that the difficulty between Greece and Turkey, arising from the appointment of Tricoupis as Greek Amb sador to Constantinople, and the refusal of the Porte to receive him in that capacity, has been amicably arranged and that the two countries are now on good terms.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to-day, a preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted to the following effect:

WHEREAS, The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce as learned with surprise that high cable rates are ustained when all the Atlantic cables are working; therefore,

Resolved, That the officers of this body be authorized and directed to make representations in the natter to the Government, and to ask aid from the hambers of Commerce of Manchester, Birmingam, Leeds, Sheffield, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Halifax no Longer a Naval Rendezvous–Labor Troubles.

LONDON, June 30.—The statement is officially confirmed that Halifax, now that he Treaty of Washington has been ratifi d, will soon cease to be the rendezvous or the British North American fleet and aat the fleet in Canadian waters will be duced to a Commodore's ship.

Another strike of cabmen is apprehend d in London.

RUSSIA.

Visit of the Grand Duke Alexis.

ST. PETERS, June 30.—A notice apared yesterday in the official column of the *Journal de St. Petersburg* stating at when the Grand Duke Alexis has turned from Ems, where he remains at resent with the Emperor, he will at once pair to Cronstadt to superintend in pern the preparations being made at the perial Navy Yard for his voyage to merica. The Grand Duke has stated at he intends to carry to America one the most perfect naval squadrons that er left the European waters. In St. etersburg the Grand Duke's voyage is e principal topic at the united service ubs, and those who have influence at ourt are exerting it to the utmost to sere assignment to his Highness' suite. rince Gortschakoff states that the Grand uke will certainly embark at Cronstadt e last of August for America.

GERMANY.

iumphal Entry of Wurtemberg Veterans into Their Capital.

STUTTGART, June 30.—The Wurtemberg oops made a triumphal entry yesterday this capital. The city was crowded th people from all parts of the kingdom, d it was splendidly decorated at night, d brilliantly illuminated.

The Kaiser Ill.

BERLIN, June 30.—Emperor William is ffering from an attack of the rheumam.

Present to Bismarck.

BERLIN, June 20.—Emperor William s presented the estate of Schwarzenk to Prince Bismarck.

COREA AND INDIA.

miral Rodgers' Success Confirmed–French Loan at Bombay.

BOMBAY, June 30.—A dispatch from anghai, confirms the announcement of capture of the Tsiang Hoa forts by the nericans, with a slight loss. The Cor's had 240 killed and a great number unded.

The French loan has been introduced in Bombay market with immense success.

ITALY.

Reception to King Victor at Naples.

NAPLES, June 29.—Victor Emmanuel ived here to-day, and met with a brilli and enthusiastic reception.

NAPLES, June 30.—King Victor Eman visited the Exposition to-day, and disputed the medals which had been arded to the contributors.

Diplomatic Removals.

ROME, July 1.—All the Italian ministers ve arrived in Rome and been installed their ministerial offices.

The representatives of Portugal, Greece, azil, Switzerland and Bavaria have ared in the city. The other ambassadors expected to-morrow.

FRANCE.

MacMahon Going to the French Long Branch–The Army Vote–Bank of France.

PARIS, July 1.—MacMahon and De-Cissy are going to Bareges, in the Pyrennees, to seek renewed health in the famous Hot Sulphur Baths of that region.

Twelve thousand fusileers and gunners have been sent to their homes.

Haussman, Barrat and Assalont have withdrawn from their candidatures for the Assembly.

Cissy has issued a circular prescribing the regulations for taking the vote of the army at the election.

The Bank of France has commenced the publication of its returns. The bullion in its vaults amounts to 530,000,000 francs, and the treasury balance is 140,000,000 francs.

The Late Review–Gambetta Slighted.

PARIS, July 1.—The *Official Journal* today says there were present and taking part in the review at Long Champs one hundred and sixty battalions of infantry, sixty squadrons of cavalry, twenty companies of engineers, and three hundred and sixty pieces of artillery.

The Orleans princes are to-day visiting Thiers.

The Republican list of candidates for the Assembly is printed in to-day's journals. The name of Gambetta is absent from the list.

France Still Holds Algiers.

VERSAILLES, July 1.—In the Assembly to-day Favre denied that the property of Algerian insurgents has been confiscated. He admitted that several districts were in the hands of the insurgents, but said that reinforcements were going forward, and that the insurrection would soon be suppressed.

Gambetta as a Bill Poster–Army Matters.

PARIS, July 2.—Placards appear in all public places this morning, proposing the candidature of Gambetta for Assembly on the platform of a continuance of the republic with Thiers and Gambetta as its leaders.

The *Journal des Debats* says the people do not seem to rejoice in the success of the loan which they regard only as a deposit for the Germans.

By order of the War Department the army of General Vinoy is dissolved. The army of Versailles is divided into six corps, commanded respectively by Generals Montanbeau, Battailli, Barrail, Donay, Clinchant and Bourbaki. Gen. L'Admirault is appointed Governor of Paris. The troops commenced leaving Paris yesterday in conformity with the treaty of Frankfort. The artillery in and around Gonesse will be withdrawn in a few days. Orders have been issued from the German headquarters forbidding officers of the army of occupation from entering Paris.

ENGLAND.

The Review–No Trouble with Germany–Anglo-American Banquet–Personal–The Kid's Grove Disaster.

LONDON, July 1—The whole Royal Family, Duke De Nemours and the Prince Imperial were present at the review of the 6,000 troops by the Queen in Busky Park yesterday.

The German attempt to excite a disaffection with the British Government amongst the inhabitants has proved a failure.

At a banquet given by the Anglo-American Association, Thursday, the following Americans were present: Wm. E. Dodge, Bishop McIlvaine, Henry Wilson, Hon. Hugh McCullough, Gen. Wm. F. Smith, and Messrs. Palfy and Hoar. The speeches made were of the character usual on such occasions.

The Russian Grand Duke, Vladimir, paid a visit to the Emperor Napoleon.

Howard, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, has been appointed agent in the United States to receive claims of British subjects coming with article 12th to 17th inclusive of the Treaty of Washington.

The loss of life by the explosion at Kid's Grove is increased by the death of several of the wounded.

Odo Russell

LONDON, July 2.—Odo Russell has been appointed Minister to Berlin.

SPAIN.

The French Embassy–Moret–Prim's Assassins.

MADRID, July 1.—It is reported on creditable authority that Lazago has been appointed Ambassador to Paris and that Riviero will succeed to his portifolio.

In the lower branch of Cortes to-day, Moret, Minister of Finance, stated that he would be able to reduct the expenditures for the coming fiscal year 2,400,000,000 reals.

It is believed that Moret will triumph over his opponents and remain in office.

The Chamber has decided to prosecute the trial of Deputy Baria as accomplice in the plot for the assassination of General Prim.

TURKEY.

Irrepressible Seward–Foreign Secretary–Prime Minister.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 1—Wm. H. Seward has arrived here.

Senor Effendi has been appointed Foreign Secretary *ad interim*.

The Grand Vizier is seriously indisposed.

AUSTRIA.

Budget Passed–Foreign Relations Friendly.

VIENNA, July 1.—The Austrian delegation has passed the Budget.

Count Von Beust made a speech in the Reichsrath to-day to the effect that the relations of the Empire with all foreign powers were friendly.

ITALY.

Rome Making Ready for the King

FLORENCE, July 2.—Prince Humbert passed through the city to-day on his way to meet the King in Rome. Several senators, deputies and mayors of the principal cities of Northern Italy, have also gone to Rome to be present at the reception of the King who will arrive there from Naples.

Dispatches from Rome report visitors coming in from all directions in large numbers.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

All Quiet at the Polls–Gambetta Certainly Elected.

PARIS, July 2—Sunday noon.—The elections are proceeding quietly. Many persons whose names are on the polling lists abstain from voting. The result of the election in the city will not be announced until to-morrow.

HAVRE, July 2.—There is every indication that the Radical Republican candidates, Gambetta and Lecesne have carried the election here.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1871.

Public Debt Statement.

Following is the National Debt Statement for the month of June:

Debt bearing coin interest	$1,888,133,750	
Interest	44,278,318	
Debt bearing interest in lawful money, principal	46,563,000	
Interest	429,853	
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,948,902	
Interest	317,331	
Debt bearing no interest	416,565,680	
Unclaimed interest	11,262	
Total debt, principal	$2,353,211,332	
Interest	45,036,766	
Total		$2,398,248,098
Coin in Treasury	96,683,900	
Currency in Treasury	9,533,363	
Total		$106,217,263
Decrease of debt during the past month	7,103,340	
Decrease since March 1st, 1869	233,432,435	

Statement of bonds purchased by the Treasury Department, which have been cancelled and destroyed:

Principal bonds	$212,806,750
Amount paid in currency	239,106,022
Currency value of accrued interest on bonds bought that	30,848
Net cost in currency	239,075,173
Net cost estimated in gold	198,126,569
Bonds issued:	
Pacific railroad company, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,618,832
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,564
Interest paid by the United States,	10,753,910
Interest repaid by transportation mails	2,973,861
Balance of interest paid by the United States	7,780,049

STATE POLITICS.

In Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—The Republican State Central Committee of Kentucky have nominated Rev. Wm. M. Pratt, Baptist minister, to fill the vacancy on the ticket for Superintendent of public Instruction.

Radical State Convention in Maine–Gov. Perham Renominated–Milk and Water Resolutions.

PORTLAND, Me. June 29.—The Maine Republican State Convention for nominating Governor convened this morning.

The Convention was called to order by Jas. G. Blaine.

A. H. Walker was elected Chairman, and F. A. Simonton and H. Lasgood Secretaries. Nine hundred and ninety delegates were present.

Sydney Perham was renominated for Governor by acclamation. He made a brief address accepting the nomination and thanking the delegates for the honor conferred.

The Committee on resolutions reported the following, which after discussion was adopted and the Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Resolved, That we cherish a patriotic and honorable pride in the past history of the Republican party, identified as it is with the great triumphs of human freedom and progress; with the emancipation of an oppressed people from bondage, and with the preservation of our country from anarchy and ruin, threatened by the late rebellion; and while we appreciate the great questions now presented to the country, many of which are the out-growth of the civil war, we rejoice that, unlike those whose record in opposition to the war for the preservation of the Union is unchangeably written, we have no cause for consigning the past with its eventful memories to oblivion, and no desire to forget the lessons of patriotism and loyalty contained in its teachings.

Resolved, That while we recognize the excellence of our State Government, existing under and acting in harmony with the Constitution of the United States, we believe that the Federal Government, established under the same Constitution, does possess and ought to exercise sufficient power to protect every American citizen in the untrammeled expression of his sentiments; in the first exercise of the ballot; in the fullest enjoyment of his property and in the absolute safety of his person wherever the American flag floats over American soil, and that this protection of the Government should extend to the person of every citizen of the United States, whether upon land or at sea, at home or abroad.

Resolved, That in the present exigencies of our country, a tariff on imports is the readiest and least oppressive mode of raising the larger portion of revenue needed for the support of the Federal Government, and that in assessing duties, care should be taken to so adjust them as not to prejudice but to promote the interests of every citizen and branch of industry in the land. Special pains being taken to foster in every practicable way the interests of the American laborer.

In the next two resolutions Congressional action is recommended for the revival of American commerce, and faith in the principles of prohibition is reaffirmed.

Finally it was resolved that the administration of President Grant, by its economical management of National finances, and its enormous reduction of the National debt, by its wise conduct in foreign affairs, especially in securing an honorable and advantageous adjustment of all our difficulties with Great Britain, by its judicious and determined efforts to reform the civil service of the country; by its humane and successful policy in dealing with the Indians, and by its persistent efforts to secure the rights of every American citizen without regard to race, caste or color, do demand and receive at our hands a renewed expression of our confidence and assurance of our unwavering support.

Anti-Sunday Prohibition Meeting in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—A meeting of three hundred persons was held this afternoon at Turner Hall to take action relative to the present aspect of the Sunday law question. The meeting was principally composed of brewers, saloon keepers and cigar dealers. Long resolutions were adopted declaring in favor of repeal and, if the laws are to be enforced, favoring uniform enforcement against all kinds of occupations, including running street cars, milk and ice wagons. A Committee was appointed to present the resolutions to the Councils and mayor.

Radical Territorial Nominations in Montana.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The Republican Territorial Convention of Montana, met at Helena yesterday, and nominated Wm. H. Clagett, of Deer Lodge, for delegate to Congress. Mr. Clagett is a son of Judge Clagett, editor of the *Constitution*, at Keoknk, Iowa. Election takes place in August.

NEPOTIC ULYSSES.

State Supper in a House That Pays No Rent.

LONG BRANCH, July 1.—Grant's banquet takes place this evening at Collector Murphy's cottage, GIVEN to President Grant and family. Among the guests who will be present are Senator Morton and General Porter and wife.

The Very Latest–The Dictator Ahead of the Races.

LONG BRANCH, July 1.—President Grant attended the banquet tendered him in Collector Murphy's cottage, this evening. The President's family will attend church to-morrow in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Governor Cooke of Washington, Senator Cattell of New Jersey, and Senator George E. Spencer of Alabama are at the West End Hotel.

Nearly two thousand visitors arrived here to-day, among them a large number of turfmen.

Pools on the races will be sold on Monday evening at the West End Hotel. All the horses are in fine condition and showing great speed.

ANOTHER MRS. GRINDER.

A Woman Who Has Poisoned Three Husbands and Two Step Children.

Mrs. Lydia Sherman was arrested at New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Thursday, June 29th, by officers from Connecticut, who charged her with having poisoned, at different times, three husbands and two step-children, offspring of her last husband by a previous marriage. She has been taken to New Haven for examination. The statements of the officers leave no doubt that this woman is guilty of the most startling and sensational series of crimes that have ever been committed in this country. On being charged with the crimes, she manifested considerable surprise, either real or assumed. She gave no appearance of guilt, and beyond the simple surprise and assertion, her innocence did not seem to be at all affected. This woman married a Jersey man nearly ten years ago, and after living with him three years, he died suddenly, and under circumstances which occasioned considerable comment. The second husband she married in Connecticut, and died under equally suspicious circumstances, but as nothing was known of the former, no action was taken.

Early in 1870, at Derby, Connecticut, the woman married Nicholson H. Sherman, a widower with two children, one six and the other fifteen years old, within nine months. These three died all under the same unaccountable circumstances. After the death of the oldest child which occurred last, Mrs. Sherman went to New Brunswick to visit, and also went to Philadelphia. Immediately after she had left Derby, and succeeding the death of the child, the friends of Sherman took steps to investigate the matter, and to that end had the body of Sherman and those of the two children exhumed. The officers who came on to make the arrest, state that undeniable evidence of poison was found upon all three bodies; that it was plainly seen in the stomach of the last buried of the three. They also state that they have been able to fix upon the alleged murderer the purchase of poison similar to that of which traces were found. The poison was vegetable, and of an unusual character, the officers being unable to give its name.

CATHEDRAL DEDICATION.

The Largest Church in Indiana–Imposing Ceremonies–Dignitaries Present.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 2.—The dedication ceremonies of the new Catholic Cathedral in this city to-day were of the most imposing and interesting character. The number in attendance was very large, and included many from other cities and towns. Over fifty cars arrived this morning on the various railroads filled with visitors. At eight o'clock a procession of the various Catholic societies formed and marched through some of the principal streets to the church. Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, officiated at the dedication.

After the dedication, pontifical high mass was celebrated, Bishop De St. Palais, of Vincinnes, officiating, assisted by the Right Rev. M. O'Connor, formerly Bishop of Pittsburgh, and Father Andrews, of Jeffersonville, Indiana. The Cathedral is the most imposing building in the city and the largest church edifice in the State. Its length is over two hundred feet, and over seventy feet wide. The heighth of the ceiling to centre of the arch is fifty-seven feet.

Among the distinguished divines present are Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati; Bishop De St. Palais, of Vincennes; Bishop McCloskey, of Louisville; Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, Pa., Bishop O'Connor, formerly of Pittsburgh; Right Rev. Martin, Mitred Abbot of St. Meinnac; Very Rev. J. Corbe, of St. Mary's; Very Rev. J. Benvic, of Fort Wayne; Very Rev. Havvin, administrator of the Diocese of Cleveland; Very Rev. P. Bede O'Connor, of Vincennes; Rev. J. L. Spaulding, of Louisville; Rev. Father Chees, of Terre Haute; Father Andrew, of Jeffersonville. Rev. Father Mausin, of New Albany, was master of Ceremonies.

CUBA.

Surrender of Insurgent Officers–Spanish Party Wire-Working in Porto Rico.

HAVANA, July 1.—Among the surrendered Cannao officers are Nicholas Elay and Oswaldo Adau; Melchior and Jas. E. Bernall Finaldro and Blas Rodriguez, Augustin and Porfirio Silva, Alferdo Bitancourt, Augustin Cocio. These two brothers Adau were captured by General Agramonte.

It is reported that General's Manuel Agrmonte Parro and Jose Rodriguez have made overtures for a surrender.

The Spanish party are making strenuous efforts to carry the Porto Rico elections.

Count Valmaseda leaves Santiago de Cuba to-day.

POLITICS.

In Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—The Democratic Convention of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Senatorial Districts met to-day and nominated Alfred T. Pope for State Senator from the former, and B. J. Webb from the latter.

The Convention of the Thirty-seventh Senatorial District to-day adopted a resolution pledging the nominee to oppose all amendments to the city charter, unless previously published ten days in the city papers, or submitted to a vote of the people. The cause of this action is the several amendments to the city charter are alleged to have been rushed through the last Legislature, which are claimed to be seriously injurious to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the city, and disapproved by the people.

SORROSIS SCUTTLED.

The "Home" of Female Suffrage Concludes that Women Can't Hold Office.

BOSTON, July 1.—Governor Claflin having asked the opinion of the Supreme Court as to the eligibility of females to office—Justices of the Peace, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Miss Stephens being previously appointed—the Court decided that if a woman, whether married or unmarried, should be formally appointed and commissioned, she would have no constitutional or legal authority to exercise any function of that office.

SPRINGFIELD, July 1.—Eight more brakemen on the Boston and Albany Railroad were arrested yesterday for thieving, making fifteen captured thus far. Their operations have been going on for many months, and the extent of the robberies emounts to thousands of dollars.

MURDER.

At Blue Earth, Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Mrs. Sanders, who was shot by her husband at Blue Earth, Wisconsin, on the 29th, died the same evening.

At Winona, Illinois.

Mrs. McCarty, the wife of Mr. Frank McCarty, an estimable lady, residing near Winona, Illinois, committed suicide by hanging herself on Thursday evening last. No reason is known for the act. She was a happy wife and the mother of a babe only four months old.

At Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., June 2.—Oliver S. Halstead, usuaally known as Pet Halstead, was killed by a man named Geo. Bolt, alias "Charcoal," in a house of ill-fame on South street this morning. Halstead was occupying a room with Mrs. Wilson, who had been Bolt's mistress, and had been there since yesterday noon. Bolt, who was drunk, came there at three o'clock this morning and was denied entrance. He returned at seven o'clock, broke in the door, and in the struggle with Halstead drew a revolver and shot him through the heart, producing almost instant death. Bolt is in custody. He claims to have acted in self-defense. Bolt is a married man, but did not live with his wife. The woman left her husband several years since. Both of them bore bad characters. Halstead leaves a wife and family, who are at Greenfort, Long Island. He is well known through the country, and was intimate with Mrs. Lincoln and Senator Sprague. Halstead had hired the room some week's since for Mrs. Wilson as a lady friend of his.

Coroner Chase held an inquest this afternoon.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of George Bolt, is that he did feloniously kill and murder Oliver S. Halstead, Jr., by shooting him in the left breast with a pistol.

CHURCH DIFFICULTY.

A Catholic Congregation Lock Out Their Pastor–Trouble Brewing.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 2.—The excitement at the Catholic Church, in this city, has increased to-day. This morning the members of the parish to the number of three hundred gathered around the church entrance. Father O'Sullivan accompanied by Father Moriarty made their appearance to celebrate mass at the usual hour, when they were denied admittance and threatened with violence if they made an attempt to enter. Father O'Sullivan took the names of those present and said he has orders from the Bishop to excommunicate them. The announcement was received with shouts of derision. The Fathers then retired. The members of the church seem determined, and say they will resist the priests at all hazards, until the grievances of which they complain are rectified. No violence has taken place, but the people in the vicinity of the church are very much excited. Should the priests gain an entrance to the church by strategy as they threaten; it is feared the building will be demolished over their heads; for the parishioners are firm and desperate although very cool and orderly.

OUTRAGEOUS!

Pardon for Bigamist Bowen.

NEW York, July 2.—President Grant signed C. C. Bowen's pardon yesterday.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

HARVEST has now fairly set in.

—Raspberry festivals are among the latest rural pastimes.

THEY arrest peddlers in Hanover for selling without a license.

A NARROW guage railroad is being agitated at Chester.

THE chestnut crop, it is said will be large in the mountain regions.

A TURTLE in Blair county still carries the initials "E. D. 1811" on its back.

ABOUT 300 cords of wood, belonging to Tyrone Forges, were burnt a few days since.

—Mr. Burton Kingsbury, says the Bradford *Argus*, an old resident of Towanda, died suddenly, on Thursday morning last.

—Dennis McCarthy fell through a bridge at Huntingdon a few days ago and broke his neck.

—The fifty-fifth anniversary of the Allegheny College, at Meadville, was celebrated on Monday last.

—THE subscription books for the Berks county railroad have been opened, and the stock is being rapidly taken.

—Judge Jordan, of the Fourteenth Judicial District, has decided that a man cannot be legally imprisoned for drunkenness unless he commits a breach of the peace.

MOWING contests are now in order in all parts of the country. Strange they have to mow the grass before they can mow the hay.

ALREADY there is a complaint from all quarterd that the potato crop is a failure. Bugs, you know. We hope they will turn out to be humbugs.

—The brickmakers of Union county hire traveling organ-players to play in their yards by the day for the entertainment of their employees. They say the men work better when "supplied" with music.

—Benjamin J. Lummis, a resident of South Chester, was killed by lightning on Wednesday afternoon of last week. The bolt entered the back part of his head and passed down his back, tearing his clothes and boots in pieces.

—We learn from the Greencastle *Echo* that on Friday last, near Clayhill Church, Mrs. Rose Mumma, *nee* Hummell, of Harrisburg, wife of the Assistant State Librarian, visiting in the family of Dr. George Kauffman, at Brown's Mills, was thrown from a buggy and killed.

ON the 9th instant, Mr. "Crave" Gregg of Wayne township, this county, led a horse to the pasture to turn it out, and, as we have been told, while in the act of taking off the bridle, a loose horse came running up, turned and kicked, striking Mr. Gregg a blow in the side, which, broke several of his ribs. The unfortunate man suffered terribly from his wound until the 18th inst., when death came to his relief—Waynesburgh *Messenger*.

FROM the Waynesburg *Messenger* we learn that on Monday last a very distressing accident occured at a show which was exhibiting in the Fair ground just South of the borough. One whole block of seats gave way, by which a considerable number of the spectators were thrown into a pile—and one poor little fellow, aged about 12 years, son of Mr John Flowers of Franklin township, having his leg below the knee, completely crushed, until the bones protruded through the flesh. He was immediately conveyed home, where the necessary surgical aid was called in, the little sufferer properly cared for.

NAPOLEON IN ENGLAND.

Ovation to the Ex-Emperor.

An interesting occurrence took place before Camden House, London, on Saturday afternoon, the 17th ult. A party of workmen employed by Mr. Joseph Brown, contractor to the Greenwich Board of Works, together with Mr. Stevens, the manager, and a few friends, on their way to their annual dinner at the Black Horse, Sidcup, stopped in front of the Emperor Napoleon's residence, while the band which accompanied them struck up "God Save the Queen" and "Auld Lang Syne." The cheers which were given at the termination of each air brought out His Majesty, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial, who, with their suite, walked across the common to the public highway, and were received with the heartiest plaudits. As the Emperor was approaching it was decided that Mr. Pook, the solicitor to Mr. Brown, should address him on the part of all present. Accordingly when the Emperor came near Mr. Pook said it was the earnest hope of those whom he stood there to represent that the clouds which had been so long over France might soon be dispelled, and that the sun which was then so brilliantly shining upon them might be taken as an augury for the future of that nation, the restoration of the empire, and the consolidation of the friendship which had, by means of His Imperial Majesty, existed between France and England.

The Emperor, who was visibly affected said in reply, I feel much flattered in the remarks now addressed to me. I feel that I have always been a good friend to England. [Loud cries from the workmen, "We know you have—you have," accompanied by three cheers each for the Emperor, the Empress, and, as one stentorian voice called out, "The little gen'lman," meaning the Prince Imperial.]

The Emperor then shook hands very cordially with Mr. Pook, and was introduced to Mr Brown, the contractor, Mr. Stevens, Mr. W. R. Orchard, Mr. H. Roberts and others, upon which the band struck up, "We may be happy yet," and the Emperor, Empress and the Prince Imperial and suite returned to the house amid the ringing cheers of all present.

A Paris Horror.

[Paris Cor. London Globe.]

I heard yesterday this incident related, and am quite satisfied it is true. A few days after the overthrow of the Commune, a member of the National Assembly had the curiosity to go to see some of the female captives of Paris confined at Versailles. Shortly after entering a yard in which two hundred or three hundred of them were assembled, one of them in dirty garments, caught him by the arm and cried, "You shall not leave me, M——." He tried to shake her off, but she clung tighter, and said, "Do not leave me, for God's sake! Look at me!" He looked at her, and exclaimed in astonishment, "Gracious heavens! Madame——. You here?" He recognized in her a friend, a lady of wealth in Paris. She burst into tears and told her tale. On Thursday, the 25th of May, fighting having ceased in her *quartier*, she went out and called at the shop of a dyer, to inquire about some things she had given to be dyed. On leaving she found herself among several women, who were flying before a band of soldiers crying "Stop them; they are *petroleusses*." The women were surrounded, and she with them, and she, in spite of her earnest remonstrances, was with them and many others sent to Versailles. They were made to go on foot, and what she suffered from fatigue and thirst and agony of mind no one, she says, can imagine. At Varsailles all her efforts to communicate with her friends and family were vain, for no one would believ that she was a lady and not an incendiary The M. P., of course, hastened to get her released. But for him she might have been sent with her fellow-prisoners to a penitentiary colony, or, like some of them shot. Her family in Paris were surprised at her absence, but never supposed that she could be among the *petroleusses* of Versailles and so made no inquiries there. The lady is convinced that many of her fellow-prisoners were as innocent as she, but says they were treated with as much cruelty as those whose guilt was undoubted.

Want to go to Liberia.

The *African Repository*, the organ of the American Colonization Society, says that "two thousand people of color, residents of the States of Vermont, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, of their own accord are asking help to get to Liberia, to attain citizenship at once in a republic controlled wholly by their own brethren, with no bands of custom and no bars of prejudice to struggle against in their endeavors for the highest positions."

Another Fenian Released.

Among the passengers by the steamship Paraguay, which arrived at New York, on Thursday, from London, was Captain John McCafferty, released by the British government on the same terms extended to O'Donovan Rossa and his fellow-exiles.

THE Ogdensburg N. Y. Journal suggests that great care should be token with babies' carriages, when standing in the street loaded with their precious freight. Three accidents are cited as occurring in that town, by the running away of those carriages down hill while left unguarded on the sidewalks. The first baby was thrown into the street by collision of the carriage with a post; the second was precipitated into a cellar, and the third fell under the feet of a horse.

A FALL River, Mass., photographer was called on a recent Sunday to take some pictures of a deceased child. The latter was placed in a chair, and over it was arranged an arch of roses, with one sprig hanging down from the centre. It was related by an eye-witness that several pictures were taken, and in the sixth, partly obsuring the pendant sprig, appeared clearly defined the face of the child's mother, who had been dead several years. Considerable local excitement is said to have resulted from this "spiritual photograph," if such it was.

THE close inspection which has been made of the sewers of Paris has already led to the discovery of large quantities of weapons and ammunition, and also of many ex-federalist combatants, who, desparing of escape from the regular tooops, sought refuge in the subterranean passages, with whatever provisions they could secure. The greater part of these miserable creatures are reported by the Opinion Nationale to be in a most deplorable condition from hunger and the poisonous atmosphere of their hiding places. At the angle of the Rue Vauvin and the outer Boulevard, the scavengers found five bodies in the sewer, one that of an officer, and all mutilated by rats. The bodies were brought out by means of ropes, and after search for papers and documents, were interred in the Mont Parnasse Cemetery.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

McKEE CLUB WINS.

The Buffalo Regatta – Pittsburgh Carries Off the Honors.

The following telegram from Buffalo shows that Pittsburgh has not fallen behind in her leading acquatic position:

"BUFFALO, July 5.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather yesterday, our national holiday was not celebrated until to-day. The grand regatta was the great feature of the day. The first-class race for professionals was won by the McKee Club, of Pittsburgh, in 20 minutes 9½ seconds. The Tinning Crew, of Toronto, was second in the race, time 20:21¾, and the Dillon Crew, of Toronto, third, in 21:07½. The Banshee's Club, of Buffalo, capsized their boat directly after starting and withdrew. The distance of the race was three miles."

LAW VS. LIQUOR.

Licenses Once Granted are Ruled to be Valid.

In the Quarter Sessions Court before Judge Collier, John Coyle, Esq., made an application to the court to grant a license to sell liquors to a certain applicant. It appears that the license was first granted by the old license board, when the temperence men took an appeal to court, and the court reversed the decision of the license board, and decided to refuse it on the grounds that the house was not necessary. It will be remembered that it was afterward decided by the court itself that it (the court) had no jurisdiction whatever in the matter, and informed Mr. Coyle that all the appeals before decided by the court were null and voice, and that his client could take out a license, as it had been granted by the board. This will open up the whole matter to the parties whose cases were appealed and licenses refused, and we expect the clerk's office will be swarmed now by these parties asking for their parchments.

MISDEMEANOR IN OFFICE.

Serious Charge Against an Allegheny Councilman and Contractor.

Yesterday morning W. R. Canham, a resident of Allegheny, appeared before Alderman Strain and lodged an information charging John Megrax, a well known contractor, and a member of the Select Council of Allegheny, with misdemeanor in office. The information sets forth that the defendant is a member of the City Councils, and that while acting in that capacity he made proposals and received the contract for the stone work for the new city poor house, to be erected at Claremont station, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

The information is based on a section of the codified charter of the city, which makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, imprisonment and dismissal from office, for any councilman to make any contract with the city or to be interested directly or indirectly in executing any work, the expense of which is to be paid out of the city treasury, or for which the city is in any way liable.

It will be remembered that at a recent meeting of Allegheny Councils this matter was spoken of, and that Mr. Megraw said by way of explanation that he had no idea the law applied to the case in question. He tendered his resignation immediately, but the Select Branch declined to accept it. A wrrraut was issued for his arrest.

Insane.

On Monday afternoon an insane man named Harris was brought to the city from Montana, by his brother, who placed him in a cell in the Central Station House until he could make arrangements to have him sent to Dixmont. Nothing more was seen of the brother until yesterday morning when he came and stated that he had made arrangments to have the patient removed to the hospital today. He did not remove him yesterday because he could not find the proper authorities. The unfortunate man is a raving maniac, and has torn every rag of clothing off his person since being placed in his cell.

Accident.

A serious accident occured Tuesday morning near the foot of Forty-second street. A wagon, driven by Mr. Caspar Keling, and containing four women and four or five children, had started for a church picnic at Keating's run. At the place mentioned the horse took fright at the thunder and started to run. The women and children by the suddenness of the start, were thrown backward on the floor of the wagon, and commenced to scream, which, of course, frightened the horse still more, and he became entirely unmanageable. After running a short distance he threw the wagon and its occupants over an embankment some fifteen feet high. All were badly scared of course but only one person was much hurt. This was Mrs. Smith, wife of John Smith, an ex-policeman. Mrs. S. was severely cut about the head and face, and painfully bruised over her whole body. Worst of all, it is feared that she received serious internal injuries, as she vomited blood nearly all next night.

THE East Liberty lock-up contained one unfortunate on the morning of Independence day, and he was sent to the Work House for thirty days.

Hall's Hair Renewer.

All persons who aspire to beauty of personal appearance should not neglect that natural accessory, the hair. By many it has been neglected until the hair has become thin, gray, or entirely fallen off. Messrs. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., have produced an effectual remedy, called Sicilian Hair Renewer, which cures all diseases of the scalp. This wonderful preparation acts upon the glands, which support and nourish the hair, restores gray hair to its original color, makes the scalp white and clean, removes and prevents the formation of dandruff and all cutaneous eruptions; and, by its tonic and nutritive properties, restores the scalp to a healthy state, and creates a new growth. As a dressing, it is unsurpassed, giving the hair that brilliancy so much admired by all. *Boston Commercial.*

Rough Skin.

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co] New York.

The California Herb Bitters

are fast superceding all others in the market.

Pimples Removed.

and the Skin made smooth by using *Juniper* Tar Soap Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

TO CURE Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

RURAL ECONOMY.

The Potato Beetle—Planting Forests—Old Rosebushes—Hay Crops—Sun Scald on Sheep, &c.

THE POTATO BEETLE.

The importance of the potato crop must be our excuse for so frequently referring to the insects that in some places have completely destroyed it. There are several beetles that feed upon the foliage of the potato, but the Colorado potato beetle (*Coryphora decemlineata*) is so much more destructive than the others that it has come to be popularly known as the potato bug. The advance of this insect eastward is gradual but sure. Michigan and Iowa especially are suffering from its presence. We have no doubt that other insects have been mistaken for the Colorado beetle; but it is safer to fight another insect on suspicion than to neglect the devastating enemy. Anything that relates to the destruction of the insect is of interest to a a large number of our agricultural readers. In the use of Paris green, it is found that one part of poison to twenty parts of flour is better than a larger proportion. One correspondent writes that he has killed the insect by use of a tea made of May-weed, or dog-fennel (*Maruia Cotula*) to which soft soap had beed added This he sprinkled over the vines with a watering-pot. When the insect was first described by Mr. Walsh in the American Etomologist, he stated that domestic poultry would not touch it, and that the exhalations from it when killed has produced sickness in many individuals. We have a statement in a Minnesota paper that the beetle has been found in the craw of the prairie chicken, and that hens after having been kept for a while without food, will thereafter feed upon the insect. The Detroit Post also speaks of fowls destroying the beetle, and B. K. W., St. Paul, Minn., writes that upon his farm the potato patch is accessible to the chickens and the turkeys, who seem to thrive on the insects, and while for several years he has been unable to raise potatoes, this year his vines have been preserved through the agency of the birds.—[Hearth and Home.

PLANTING FORESTS.

All over the country—that is where timber is getting scarce—we hear of movements to plant forest trees for timber. In some sections this has already been extensively done. Even in Maine, where such immense quantities of lumber have been and are still drawn, they talk of renewing forests by fresh transplantation. This is a very encouraging sign. But the work cannot be carried into effect too soon. In from twenty to thirty years forest trees grow to a very respectable size; and going on with the process year after year, by the time the first planting shall be ready to fell the supply will be continuous.

OLD ROSE BUSHES.

A subscriber sends the following on the management of old rose bushes to the New York Observer: "Never give up a choice but decaying rose bush till you have tried watering it two or three times a week with soot tea. Take soot from a chimney or stove in which wood is burned, and make a tea of it. When cold, water the rose with it. When all is used pour boiling water a second time on the soot. The shrub will quickly send out thrifty shoots, the leaves will become large and thick, and the blossoms will be larger and more richly tinted than before. To keep plants clear of insects, syringe them with Quasha tea. Quasha can be obtained at an apothecary's. The directions that I enclose have been fully tested in my family, with most satisfactory results.

HAY CAPS.

Hay-caps will cost fifteen cents each. One hundred will cover and secure from rain fifteen tons of hay at once, at a cost of fifteen dollars. It is thus seen that they may pay for themselves in one season, while with care they will last a lifetime. A square yard of cotton sheeting is the thing, the torn edges hemmed, and a small, round hole, worked like a buttonhole, in each corner; a pin, long skewer, thrust through each hole into the haycock will secure it.

SUN SCALD ON SHEEP.

It is often the case that the hot sun will scald a closely shorn sheep. A simple and effectual remedy is fresh butter or lard applied to the inflamed spot. Sheep are subject to so many accidents that they should be looked after, regularly, twice each day. If anything is wrong it can then be taken in time; delay in even small things is sometimes fatal. It is very unwise to keep sheep in a pasture where there is neither shade nor water. We would advise no man to own a flock if he does not possess a pasture well provided with these.

TO REMOVE THE TASTE OF WOOD.

A new keg, churn, bucket, other wooden vessels, will generally communicate a disagreeable taste to anything that is put into it. To prevent this inconvenience, scald the vessel well with boiling water, letting the water remain in it until cold; then dissolve some pearlash or soda in lukewarm water, adding a little lime to it. Wash the inside of the vessel well with this solution. Afterwards scald it well with hot water, and rinse with cold water before you use it. The reason for this is the ready combination of resinous matter with alkalies to form compounds soluble in alcohol.

The California Herb Bitters

never fails to cure Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, General Debility of the system, etc.

Millions Bear Testimony.

to the wonderful curative effects of the California Herb Bitters.

Hazard & Caswell's,

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Many a Doctor's Bill

Can be saved by the timely use of the California Herb Bitters.

Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy has received the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its great efficacy is certified to by druggists generally.

DIED:

BROOKS—On July 3d, at Mansfield, Pa., MARGARET E. BROOKS, only daughter of James S. and Catharine E. Brooks.

CABLE—At 5 p. m. on July 2d, MARY CABLE, in her 56th year.

HAY—On Monday, July 3d, MARY BRERETON, youngest daughter of Malcolm and Virginia E. Hay.

HOWARD—At Shady Side, on Sunday, July 2d, at midnight, LYDIA H. HOWARD, relict of the late Wm. J. Howard.

JONES—On Monday morning, July 3d, at Port Perry, THOS. JONES, JR., in his 55th year.

JOHNSTON—On Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at Rochester, Pa., SCOVEL, youngest son of S. R and Alice B. Johnston.

PETTY—On Tuesday afternoon June 27th, at about 6½ o'clock MRS PETTY, at her residence Soho.

WAUGH—On Tuesday evening, July 4th, 1871, at 9½ o'clock, JAMES A. WAUGH, in the 28th year of his age.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	113½
United States 6s, 1881	115⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	115
United States 5-20s, 1864	114⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865	114⅜
United States 10-40s	112⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¼
5-20s, January and July, 1867	113⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1868	113⅛
Union Pacific Road	91
Central Pacific Railroad	103
Cy. Pacifics	115

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST,
THURSDAY, July 6, 1871.

REMARKS—Tuesday, as all the world knows, was the Fourth of July, and of course it rained, thus dampening the ardor and marring the pleasures of the inexorable hosts of pick-nickers who had repaired to the umbrageous shades of the country to spend a pleasant day away from the smoke and dust of the city. But it rained an old fashioned rain—and it was a sorry sight to see the "young men and young maidens" coming home in the evening with all their "good clothes" damaged by the pitiless rain. Well, the Fourth has come and gone, and whether it will rain on its next occasion is only a question of time. We have no changes to note in the markets, uniform prices being the rule. All the leading articles are held in full supply, and prices are firm. Trade is generally reported fair for the season. The vegetable and fruit markets are most abundantly supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail since our last issue. They will be found useful for reference:

Flour, bbls	719
Corn, sks	372
Rye, sks	167
Butter, pkgs	22
Cheese, bxs	382
Wheat, sks	940
Oats, sks	816
Bacon, tcs	156
Apples, bbls	235
Barley, sks	118
Bacon, pcs	20
Dried beef, tcs	12

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands; on the purchase of small lots prices are a fraction higher.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand, with regular sales at 25@30c per pound.

HEMP—In fair supply; sales high Kentucky at $175 00 per ton; dressed at 14c per pound.

LIME—We note sales of Cleveland white at $2 25, and Eastern at $1 75 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Market steady; we note sales of middlings in a regular way at $1 70@1 75 per cwt.

ONIONS—The receipts are increasing with a good stock on hand, with sales at $4 00@4 50 per barrel.

LARD OIL—Sales of No. 1, from first hands at 75c; store lots in a small way 78@80c per gallon.

POULTRY—The receipts have fallen off, prices, however, have undergone no change; sales by the coop at 70@75c per pair.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Sugar cured meats were firm with a good demand, the tendency being upward; we can report sales of sugar cured hams at 16@16¼c; sugar cured shoulders at 10@10½c; plain do. at 7¼@7½c; sides ribbed at 9@9¼c; clear do. at 10@10¼c; breakfast bacon at 13½@14c; dried beef at 18@18½c; mess pork at $17 00@17 50 per barrel. Lard in tierces at 11@11¼c; in kegs and buckets at 12@12½c per pound.

ASHES.—The market was a steady one with a fair amount of business being transacted.

SALES SOEA ASH.—Common, 4¼@4½c; refined, 4⅝@4¾c.

POTASH.—7¼@7½c. Pearl, 9@9¼c per lb.

APPLES.—We can report larger receipts; prices are weak with a declining tendency; sales were reported at $3@4 per barrel.

BUTTER.—The market was steady, with a fair trade demand. In regard to prices we have no change to note. The top has evidently been reached We note sales of stictly prime qualities, 19@20c; good to fair, 17@18c; common to medium, 12@16c per lb; green butter, 8@9c, and dull.

BEESWAX:—The market is firm and nearly bare; we omit figures, prices being so uncertain.

BROOM CORN very dull, prices uncertain; we have represented sales at 4, 5@6c per lb.

BEANS.—The market was firm with a good demand for prime small white at $1.75, 2@2.25.

CORN MEAL—The demand was light and sales were of a similar description, still quoted at 80@85c.

CEMENT—The market contains a liberal supply, we are reported sales at the following, Louisville $2 50@3 00 per bbl; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 per bush.

COUNTRY CURED MEAT—Notwithstanding the falling off in the receipts prices are weak, holders being anxious to realize, shoulders quoted at 5¾@6¼c sides ribbed 6½@7c, clear 7½@8c, hams 10½@12c per pound.

COUNTRY LARD 9@10c per pound.

CANNED ATRICLES—The market was a firmer one with a good demand, we are reported sales at the following: Peaches, 2lb cans, $2 00; 3lb cans $3 25@3 50. Tomatoes, $2 75. Corn, $2 50.

CARBON OIL—Market quiet with unchanged prices. We can report sales of standard brands in a jobbing way at 23½@24c, with the usual advance for small lots.

EGGS—The market appeared firmer. We can report sales of fresh packed at 18c, other sales were made at lower figures.

FLOUR—The market could not be called so firm, still we have no change to note in prices. The supply keeps pace with the demand. The leading houses report sales at the following: Good spring extras, $9 00@7 25; choice baker's flour, $7 30@7 40; red winter good to choice, $7 25@7 40; fancy flour sold at higher prices. Rye flour sold in small way at $6 00 per barrel.

GRAIN—The market remains steady with a fair jobbing demand. Wheat—prices are unsettled, correct figures being difficult to obtain. The mills have a good stock on hand, and are not very desirous of increasing the same. We quote nominally: Red winter $1 30@1 35; white $1 40@1 45. It would require a good article to command these prices. Oats steady but unchanged; we can report sales on the wharf and from the depot at 60@61c; store lots in a small way 60@65c. Corn—Market steady with a moderate stock to operate on; sales of mixed ear in bulk 66@67c; mixed shelled 68@70c; prime yellow 72@73c. Rye—holders firm with a bare market; we can report sales at $1 00@1 05. Barley—market dull and nothing doing, prices are nominal; we omit figures.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST,
THURSDAY, July 6, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was quiet; there was nothing worthy of special notice; buyers were shy and holders were not disposed to free matters; this was the situation; in a few days things will probably be in a better shape.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal prices:

Spot	12¾c.
B. O. all year	13c.
S. O. all year	13¼c.
July deliveries	12¾@12⅞c.

REFINED.

The market was inactive; prices very uncertain. We quote nominally:

Spot	23½@23¾c.
July	23¾c.
August	23¾@24c.
September	24@24¼c.

DISPATCHES.

PARKER'S LANDING, July 5.—Market quiet and little doing at $4 80 to 4 85.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 5.—Market quiet; nothing doing. Offering at $4 80; holding for $4 90.

TITUSVILLE, July 5.—The market has been very quiet, and nothing doing; $4 60 was bid for shot.

ROUSEVILLE, July 5.—Market dull, and nothing doing; offering $4 80; no sales.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 5.—Market quiet and dull at $4 30.

TIDIOUTE, July 5.—Market quiet at $4 60@4 65.

PITTSBURGH LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST,
WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1871.

The following is our report of affairs at the East Liberty Stock Yards for the week ending this evening, July 5th:

CATTLE.

In closing our last report we remarked that the market was moderately active, at prices about ⅛ to 20c lower on the common grades, while prime were selling at prices, about the same as the week previous. The arrivals on Wednesday and Thursday were light, and as there were a large number of buyers present, all of whom were desirous of purchasing, the market became more lively and brisk. Sellers had no trouble in advancing prices to what they had been the previous week, thus recovering the decline suffered at the opening of the market, and even in getting a slight advance. Most of the arrivals intended for sale here, were of the common grades, and in consequence prime cattle sold readily at figures a shade better than the ruling rates of the week before, the market closing firm with a good prospect ahead. This week the arrivals have been rather light, and though the number of buyers is not as large as usual, cattle are selling readily and the market is a fair one. It will be observed by those in the cattle trade that for a few weeks past prices have fluctuated slightly in the neighborhood of six cennta as the top of the market, while prior to this time there had been a steady decline for some months. To attempt to tell what will be the future status of the trade during the next six months and to give expression as to what will be the ruling prices, is something that human wisdom and foresight cannot do. But these are certain facts; there is within the reach of every person a knowledge of the following: That at present the coutry is more full of cattle than at any time since the war; that on the numberless hills of the Middle States graze thousands, that upon the prairies of the West roam vast herds, while on the plains of Texas are countless numbers, of well fatted stock, and all awaiting a speedy transportation to market. It has been estimated that no less than five hundred thousand Texan cattle will be driven East this season. If such is the case, and we have no reason to doubt it, it seems to us impossible that cattle can remain euen at the present prices. The New York market, which is the greatest for home consumption in the United States, requires from 5,000 to 7,000 weekly, and as it is good or bad, so is a corresponding influence felt by all other markete. If then, the number of Texan cattle that will be put on the market is sufficient to supply New York for a year without a single bullock from another State, it will require no vast array of figures to show the influence that will be felt by the great influx. But it must be considered that these cattle before they reach a market will have to be driven or shipped a thousand or more miles, and may arrive in a thin condition, if such should prove the case, they would have but very little effect on the prices of good and prime stock, though it is but fair to presume tht some of them would be in fair order. It seems to us that from this on, for some time at least, that cattle will decline every week. Harvest is over, and those who have stock in hands are now at leisure and will make preparations for shipping the cattle they have grazed, and as the number that will be offered is large, prices will be low. The following are the ruling prices to-day:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500	$6 25@6 50
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	5 50@5 75
Common to Medium 1,000 to 1,100	5 25@5 35
Bulls, Stags and Cows, 800 to 1,500	3 50@4 50
Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000	3 50@4 00
Texas steers	3 50@5 25

HOGS.

In closing last weeks report we noted that the market was fair at $4 65 for the best. Since then we have but little change to note, the arrivals have been light though eqeal to the demand. Prices fluctuate between $4 50 and $4 75 as the demand is fair or otherwise, and we think that there will not be much change in prices for some time. Advices from the west speak of cheering prospects for a bountiful corn crop, and when this is corn no trouble is experienced in having plenty of pork, and the prospect is at present that the present low prices will rule for some time. The following are the rates ruling: Extra Philadelphia, $4 60; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $4 50; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $4 35@4 40.

SHEEP.

Sheep are arriuing in fair supply and in quality are about as usual. There is a fair demand for lambs at good prices. This week being a holiday, and not so many buyers are here, and the market may not turn out good.

During the week just closed, not so much business has been done as usual on account of very many of the dealers suspending their operations for a short time in order to spend the Fourth of July at home with their families. In consequence we forego our usual extended list of sales: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs. $4 50@4 80; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs. $4 00@4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25@3 50.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
MONDAY, July 3, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals by the different railroads centering at the Union yards were 22 cars, thirteen of which were from Chicago and the balance from Ohio. In addition to these there were about 100 head driven in from the surrounding country, making in all about 550 head in the pens this morning. The number on sale was larger than for some time, and the quality not so good, very few strictly prime being offered. The market opened up rather dull, sales being slow and hard to effect. The butchers were at the yards in fair numbers, but were very offish in their manner. They declined purchasing except at low prices, as most of them had stock enough on hand to last for another week. Under the feeling which prevailed drovers were compelled to make concessions in order to do any selling. To-day, from six to nine o'clock, usually the most busy time during the market, we are sure there were not 75 cattle sold, but after the drovers lowered their figures the butchers took hold more liberally, though not sufficiently so to permit the market being called active. Prices were from ¼ to ½c lower than last week, and a good many cattle were left over unsold. The following were the prices paid by butchers to-day:

Good to prime 1,100 to 1,200	$6 00@6 25
Common to medium 1,000 to 1,100	5 25@5 75
Bulls, stags and cows 800 to 1,500	4 00@4 50
Stock steers 800 to 1,000	3 50@4 15

Arrivals.

Arrivals for the week ending July 30, as reported by Mr. S. B. McKeown, cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars
M. Verner, from Chicago	1
Greenwald & Kahn, from Chicago	2
Marks & Greenwald, from Chicago	3
L. Keefer, from Chicago	1
L. & J. Shamburg, from Chicago	3
Marks & Bro., from Chicago	3
Needy & Bro., from Newark, O	3
J. Snively, from Orrville, O	1
John Ault, from Orrville, O	1
F. Volbright, from Wooster	1
J. W. Tuger, from Canton	1
P. Whiston, from Bellaire, O	1
SHEEP.	
C. Thompson, from New Castle, Pa	1
HORSES.	
J. Tryfoos, from Columbia, Ind	1

CATTLE SALES.

James Hunter sold 8 head Lawrence county cattle at 5½c.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 45 head from Chicago, at prices from 4¾ to 6¾c; 7 head left over.

J. Needy sold 25 head Ohio cattle at prices from 5⅛ to 6½c.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 39 head Chicago stock at prices from 5 to 6¼c; some left over.

Jacob Lobeman sold 20 head Washington county cattle at prices from 4½c to 6¼c.

Peter Hartman sold 12 head Washington county stock at prices from $5 00 to $5 75.

E. Katz sold 17 head medium at proices from 5¼c to 6¼c.

S. Lowenstein sold 9 head Ohio cattle at prices from 5½c to 6c; 8 head left over.

F. Volbright sold 10 head Ohio steers at prices from $5 30 to $5 60; 8 head left over.

Rothchild and Zeigler sold 32 head Washington county cattle at prices from $5 50 to $5 75.

Shelton sold 3 head cows at $55 per head.

Simon Kauffman had 15 head Washington Co. cattle on sale; disposed of 10 head at prices from 5 to 5¾c; 5 head left over.

Carr & McAllister sold 20 head Belmont Co. stock at prices from 5¼ to 6c.

M Krauss sold 44 head Ohio cattle at prices from 5⅛ to 6¼c.

James Hanlon sold 15 head Washing Co. stock at prices from 3½ to 7c. Some left over.

S. Trueman sold 30 head Chicago and Ohio cattle at prices from 5 to 6¼c.

Marks & Bro, sold 86 head western cattle at prices from 5¼ to 6½c.

Keefer & Ryer sold 43 head Chicago and Ohio cattle at prices from 5¼ to 6½c; some left over.

Sol. Kauffman sold 9 head Washington county stock at prices from 4¼ to 5c common.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale this morning was very large, aggregating fully 1,700 head. The quality of the offerings was medium, very few of common and fine grades being on sale. The market was very slow and dull, and the prices obtained for lambs were the lowest of the season. Sheep were more firm at prices a shade lower than last week, while lambs sold from 75c to $1 per head lower. The trade as above stated was slow, sales were hard to effect, and at twelve o'clock a good many were left unsold, and will be driven out to the country to hold over for next week's market. The following were the prices ruling;

Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	$ 5 00
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 25@4 50
Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 00@4 00
Lams	5 00@6 50

SHEEP SALES.

J. Rothchild sold 36 head lambs at prices from $2 75 to 3 75 per head; average weight 48 lbs.

J. McNess sold 50 sheep at prices from $2 50 to 3 00 also 90 lambs at figures $1 75@2 50 per head.

Adam Eckert sold 103 head lambs from Butler county at prices from $2 00 to 4 00 per head; also 12 head of sheep at prices from $2 80 to 3 00 per head.

A. Sleakly sold 228 head of sheep and lambs, from Butler county, at prices from $2 50 to 4 50 per head; sheep from $3 00 to 4 00.

Henry Nagier sold 52 head Butler county lambs at $2 50 to 3 50.

S. A. Vandever sold 60 head sheep and lambs from Beaver county at prices from $2 00 to 3 50 per head, 60 head left over.

Keefer & Krause sold 165 head of Washington county Stock at prices from $2 50 to 4 00 per head for sheep.

John Walter sold 85 head lambs at prices from $1 50 to $3 50, and from $3 00 to $4 00 for sheep.

John Montgomery had on sale 111 head Armstrong county sheep, sold a few of the top at $5 00 per head, will drive balance to East Liberty.

Col. Thompson sold 100 head Mercer Co., sheep at prices from 5⅛ to 6½c. They were extra, and averaged 120 lbs.

J. T. Alberg sold on the road, while driving to this market, 106 Lawrence county lambs and sheep, lambs at $2 25 per head and sheep at $3.

Jacob Ruch sold 108 head Lawrence county lambs at prices averaging $2 65 per head.

W. Neely sold 60 head lambs at prices from $1 50 to 3 00 per head, also 15 head sheep for $4 50.

Neely & McMillin had on sale 141 sheep and lambs. Sold 50 head at prices from $4 to 5 00 per head, and for sheep and lambs from $2 to 2 80.

HOGS.

Very few selling to-day and the demand is confined to a few butchers who kill sparingly during the warm season. We quote at retail from $4 75 to $5 00

FRESH COWS.

There were a few fresh cows on sale this morning. The trade in this class of stock is reported dull. The demand for good milch cows has fallen off greatly. and sales are hard to effect. Selling slowly from $40 00 to $65 00 per head.

HORSES.

One car load was offered to-day at the Wm. Penn stables, and quite a number of draft sozd from $225 to $250 per head.

PITTSBURGH LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
SATURDAY, July 1.

CATTLE.

The arrivals have been very light to-day. The offerings have not been so heavy as last week, and the quality not so good. The market closes firm at prices a shade better, and the prospect looks good for a fair market next week. The following are the quotations ruling:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$6 00@6 25
Good to prime 1,100 to 1,200	5 50@5 75
Common to medium 1,000 to 1,100	5 25@5 35
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500	3 50@4 50
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	3 50@4 00
Texas steers	3 50@4 25

HOGS.

The arrivals are light to-day. The market dull at prices 10c per hundred lower than yesterday. Very few are selling, and what are in the pens will have to be held over for Monday's market. The following are the ruling rates:

Extra, Philadelphia	$ 4 60
Good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250	4 40@4 50
Good to prime, New York, 180 to 220	4 30@4 40

SHEEP.

The arrivals have been light to-day. The quality of the sheep on sale this week has been more common than for some time. During the early part of the week the feeling was not so good and prices lower. At this time most all are sold or shipped out, and the market was firm with a fair demand for fat lambs, and prime sheep. The following are the ruling figures:

Extra, 100 lbs	$ 5 25
Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	4 50@4 75
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 00@4 25
Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 25@3 50
Foot rot and scalawags, by the head	1 00@
Fat lambs	5½@7c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Flour dull and drooping; superfine Western and State, $5 10@5 50 common to good extra, $5 70@6; good to extra, $5 20 to $6 50; white Western extra, $6 50@7. Ohio extras, $5.05@6 60; St. Louis, $5 95. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer; 93½@94c. Wheat steady spring No. 1, $1 45@1 47; No. 2, $1 42½@1 44; red and amber, $1 51@1 52; choice white Western, $1 70. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull; inferior and common Western mixed, 68@69c; good to choice, 71c. Oats steady; Western, 63½@65c; Ohio, 67@69c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio, B. C., 15¾c. Sugar firm Cuba, 9@10c. Molasses dull and unchange Rice easier at 6½@9c. Crude petroleum, 14¾ 5 rd fined, 25½@26c. Mess pork unchanged at $1 37@15 50; prime new mess, $13@13 25. Beef quiet; mess 10@14c. Hams, 20@28c; prime mess and India, 20@25c. Cut meats inactive; hams 10@13½c; shoulders, 5¾@6c. Lard quiet; prime steam, 9¾@10½c; December, 10½c. Butter dull; western, 12@20c; State, 20@30c. Cheese, quiet at 10@12c.

LATEST—Flour dull and drooping at $5 70@6 15 for shipping extras. Wheat dull; spring No 2, $1 43@1 43½; red and amber $1 50@1 52. Oats dull and lower; western 64@64½c; Ohio 65@68c. Eggs firm at 17½@18c.

FINANCIAL.

Gold has been strong and tolerably active at 112⅝@112¾.

Loans were made at from 1 to 3 per cent.

Clearings about $45,000,000.

It is doubtful whether the bulls can put prices any higher in the face of the increased confidence felt in all descriptions of our securities in Europe, besides negotiations are about consummated in London for a large amount of our railroad bonds which will furnish all exchange required for some weeks to come.

The Government bond market was strong to the close. The advance for the day was equal to about one per cent., and German bankers were free buyers. The advance is attributed to the comparative firmness of gold here, and the advance on bonds in London, together with the Treasury purchase of $1,000,000, and the demand for the re-investment of July dividends. At the Treasury purchase the bids amounted to $1,811,750 at from 112.77 to 113.55. Awards of $1,000,000 were made at from 112.77 to 113.42.

Stocks have been dull but strong with the exception of Rock Island, which has been a drag on the rest of the list. The chief interest still attaches to Lake Shore, Western Union, Ohio and Mississippi, Rock Island, Erie, Northwestern, St. Paul and Wabash. Express and miscellaneous shares are without a feature. The market closed strong but dull.

Money plentiful at 3 per cent.

State bonds dull and strong.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Flour—extra spring very dull $5 00@6 75. Wheat—No 2 spring active; closed firm $1 20¼; this afternoon unchanged. Corn No 2 mixed active; closed 51½@51⅝c; this afternoon quiet. Oats No 2 fairly active; closed 46c. Rye No 2 quiet; old 78@80c; new 68@90. Barley No 2 dull 72c cash. High wines steady 90c. Provisions quiet. Lard 10½c for July. Hogs active at 20@50c higher $4 00@4 40. Cattle quiet $4 50@6 75.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, July 5.—Wheat dull and drooping; extra $1 35 bid, $1 38 asked. Corn dull and declined at 79½ to 60c. Oats dull and declined at 50c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Rapid Progress of the Work.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, (begun July last,) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and track-laying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul & Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgag Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenth per cent. gold interest, (more than 8 per cent. currency) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as soon as the road is completed; on **23,000 ACRES OF LAND** to every mile of track, or **500** Acres for each **$1,000** Bond. They are exempt from U. S. Tax; Principal and Interest are Payable in Gold; Denominations: Coupons, **$100 to $1,000**; Registered, **$100 to $10,000**.

LANDS FOR BONDS. Northern Pacific 7-30s are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands at their lowest cash price. This renders them practically INTEREST BEARING LAND WARRANTS.

SINKING FUND. The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the re-purchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonds before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment, accessible to the people, which is more PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES. The success of the New Government 5 per cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

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John Watt,	J. N. M'Culloch,
J. K. & M. K. Moorhead,	R. B. Carnahan,
Springer Harbaugh,	Thos. A. Scott,
J. Edgar Thompson,	F. R. Brunot,
	And many others.

J. K. MOORHEAD,

General Agent for Pittsburgh District.

June 1, 1871. jan17-v-ru&d&wW.Wm

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

1871. PROSPECTUS 1871.

OF THE

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